# THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVIII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867. NUMBER 12

HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATION!

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.

A Positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

H

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

E

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

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| Indisposition to Exertion, | Loss of Power, |
| Loss of Memory, | Difficulty of Breathing, |
| Weak Nerves, | Trembling, |
| Horror of Disease, | Wakefulness, |
| Dimness of Vision, | Pain in the Back, |
| Hot Hands, | Flushing of the Body, |
| Dryness of the Skin, | Eruptions on the Face, |
| Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. | Pallid Countenance. |

IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

The Records of the Insane Asylums

And the melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Invariably does.

A trial will convince the most skeptical.

L

Females! — Females! — Females!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,

In many affections peculiar to Females,

The Extract of Buchu

Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, habits of dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE,

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family Should be Without It.

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

Improved Rose Wash

CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS

Who have been the Victims of Quacks,

and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of powerful astringents, been dried up in the system to break out in an aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

Use Helmbold's Extract of Buchu

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE

Great Diuretic,

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER

Will accompany the medicine.

O

"PHYSICIANS," PLEASE NOTICE:

We make no "secret" of "ingredients."

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care.

PREPARED IN VACUO BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBERD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

D

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Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
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Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

OR

H. T. HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut,

PHILADELPHIA.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS

AND

UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS

Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
" " Extract Buchu.
" " " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by All Druggists Everywhere.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE
LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, | Editors.
JOHN L. KIRBY, Chief Local.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 7, 1867.

The radical organs universally united within the last few days, insisted upon negro suffrage in the South as "manhood suffrage," as a great human right. They placed it upon no basis of political expediency, but upon the high moral ground that it belongs to the negroes as men and that to deprive them of it or refuse it to them is a crime in the sight of God and man. They pleaded the Declaration of Independence, they cited everything from every source, to show that the negro, as a man, has a right to suffrage and upon the assumption of this fact, they based their whole claim in his behalf, scorning to have it supposed that they were animated by any other consideration than the great consideration of the sacred and inalienable rights of man.

But since the Northern States which the radicals claim as radical States, returned in their late elections to grant the suffrage to negroes, the radical cry is changed. The radical ground is entirely shifted. The radical organs do not hesitate to admit, and to admit boldly, that they insist upon negro suffrage in the South because they consider it an indispensable means of securing radical majorities there. They concede that the whole thing is a mere political maneuver of theirs. They acknowledge that it is a matter of partisan expediency and advantage alone. Casting off all disguise, they exhibit themselves in the disgusting nudity of partisan selfishness. They give the lie to all their former professions of patriotism and principle.

One of the ablest and most prominent of the radical editors admits that the putting of the whites of the South under the control of the negroes, although he regards it as necessary to the accomplishment of a present purpose, is a sad and painful necessity. But he proffers consolation in the remark that negro supremacy in the South cannot, however powerfully it may now prevail, continue for any great length of time. He has faith enough in the race of whites to assume, that, after a while, even in the most thoroughly Africanized of the Southern States, the Anglo Saxon blood or at least the white blood will assert its sway. Undoubtedly this assumption is true, it must be true, but let everybody consider the inevitable consequences of negro predominance in the Southern States in the organization of their governments. In this if in anything, and now if ever, the best virtue, the greatest intelligence, and the highest wisdom of those States are needed for the shaping of their destinies—needed as they perhaps never may be again. The foundations of the States are to be laid, the superstructures are to be reared, the whole complete machinery of governments is to be created, adjusted, and put in operation—and shall this be the work of negroes? Such delays and obstructions may be placed in the way of a change of the State constitutions and governments that they cannot be reformed for many years, not till the wild mischief of the mock statesmanship of negroes shall have resulted in irreparable ruin—and what good can change do then? Negro rule may, long before reform shall be possible, drive the white population into exile—and who will then be left to inaugurate and accomplish changes and reforms? The negroes may, as they are doing in Alabama, swear the whites, as a condition of suffrage, never in all their lives to question black suffrage and other black prerogatives—and what can the whites do then? Ah well, they may manage to do something if they can manage to live where they are!

But Congress had better look to these things whilst yet there is time. The policy of giving to ignorant and brutish negroes the power to fashion and establish constitutions and governments because a superior race may be able one day to demolish the work of the negroes is worthy only of idiots and madmen.

Everybody calls for a reduction of the expenses of the government. The radicals call for it as well as the conservatives. But they belie their call. So long as their monstrous negro policy is kept up, there can be no reduction. There will be an increase. All plans or schemes of reduction not involving an abandonment of that whole policy must necessarily be failures. The utmost ingenuity will avail less than nothing. The prodigious job undertaken by the radicals would break any nation in the world. Let it be abandoned and prosperity will return at once.

The cost of the registration of the blacks has been twelve millions of dollars. And then the State elections which, before the establishment of the negro policy, never cost the Federal Government a single dollar, costs now a great many millions. These two items alone, never till now dreamed of, amount to not less than twenty millions a year. And then the troops found necessary to the keeping of the whites in due subjection to negro domination is not a dollar less than fifty millions. And the horrid Freedmen's Bureau—what is the cost of that? Certainly not less than sixty millions. These negro items alone amount to at least a hundred and thirty millions of dollars a year—more than ten times as much as the whole expenses of the Government during the administration of John Q Adams.

Besides all this, the negro policy has utterly broken down the industry of ten, yes eleven, States of the Union. The people of those States, with the richest lands on the face of the globe, far from being able to bear any part of the pecuniary burden of the nation, can scarcely protect themselves from starvation. The national loss from this terrible paralyzation is absolutely beyond all calculation.

And yet the accursed negro policy is, it seems, to be persisted in so long as the radicals keep their power. All appeals to them are in vain. We are facing national destruction. But, thank God, the people are aroused, and they will protect themselves.

Forney says of himself and the rest of the Radicals, "we have ridden the storm." We believe that they did mount the storm charger, but he took the bit in his mouth and threw his heels aloft in the air—and where now are the ex-riders? Their heads are deep in the mud, and their heels, in imitation of his, aloft in the air.

We suppose that the Southern negroes, as a party, may be considered too strong to need strengthening.

Radical organs everywhere [illegible] the [illegible] they openly [illegible], now [illegible] that their professed patriotism has never been anything but hypocrisy, and their statesmanship [illegible]. The charge made against them, by many honest persons, that they were conducting the war for purely political purposes, was hurled out of sight by the masses, who sustained the war from motives real [illegible] in [illegible]. But the truth of the charge is now self-evident.

We all remember how public opinion North was for many years educated in opposition to the South by denunciations of the latter for its art in having wielded for so many years a preponderating influence in the affairs of the general government. But events have shown and are now showing, that, if the Southern vote had been mainly in the mere party interest of the radicals, they would have been the last to quarrel with that action. It is disgraceful, but manifestly true nevertheless, that the radicals are now determined to force the South to hold that very position in government influence which they heretofore so violently assailed. They were opposed to the influence of the noble white men of the South, but now, by force, by art, and by fraud, they seek to give that very position to those who were but yesterday negro slaves. Under the so-called Reconstruction Acts, the negroes will hold the balance of political power, and will dictate the policy of the Government, and such is the sole design of those acts. It is a bold political maneuver in the interest of nothing in the world but the radical party, and in direct antagonism to the material and community interest of not only the South but all other parts of the country.

The "reconstructed" States, including Tennessee, will cast seventy-seven electoral votes, and, if these can be cast bodily for the radicals, it is a reasonable expectation that thus may be formed the balance of power to control the ensuing election. The scheme was devised for no more worthy or patriotic object; and, if successful, ends substantially in the subjection of the white race to the black. And not only that: but the Republic will be lost. Ours can be a Republican government no more perhaps forever; for the power thus acquired can by the same means be retained indefinitely. A military despotism over one half the country, to keep the whites disfranchised and to maintain negro majorities, will of course not be a Republic, and, as to the law-making faculties and purposes of the negroes in Congress, we need not enquire. To save the country, not in the interest of any party, but to save the Republic purely and simply, it is vital that steps shall be taken to prevent the counting of the electoral vote of the South cast in accordance with the manipulations and coercion of the radicals. And to this end we have no doubt that the best energies of the statesmen of the land will henceforth be directed. We think that within the next few months so glaring will be made the attempted imposition, that, if it grows certain that the Northern vote cannot overcome this spurious Southern vote, means can be and will be devised to prevent its being counted over the grave of the Republic. The question is a serious one and it deserves the timely consideration of every patriot.

Gen. Ord, during the first part of his military administration in Arkansas and Mississippi, was very mild. In all that he did, he gave satisfaction to the people. He received their applause. But in pleasing them, he of course displeased Congress. That body, whilst complimenting the rest of the military commanders, passed him by unnoticed. He couldn't stand this. He had to do something, and he did it—did several somethings in fact. And now Congress likes him, and the people despise him. The Augusta Constitutionalist says of him: "He gerrymanders Arkansas and Mississippi in the interest of the negroes, he keeps the polls open during eleven days; he imprisons an Editor he was afraid to confront as a man; he calls for more troops to protect the very negroes whose 'rights' are far less jeopardized than the rights of white men; he wars upon the dead by preventing the erection of a monument over the remains of Colonel Robert Smith, one of the bravest of the brave."

There is not one of all the military commanders that has not proved himself a despicable tyrant.

The radical press in the North declares that the number of disfranchised whites in the Southern States is insignificant. The New Orleans Times meets this assertion with the counter statement, which it says cannot be truthfully denied, that in Louisiana alone thirty thousand whites are disfranchised by the reconstruction acts. The white population of Louisiana is not a tenth part of the whites included in the revolted States, so it follows that ten times thirty thousand have been disfranchised in those States. This would carry the number up to three hundred thousand. This number of those who *could not* register is probably in no degree exaggerated if we consider not only those who were directly struck at by these acts, but those who were barred out by the constructions put upon them by the officers who executed these acts.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The New Orleans Republican, the violent radical organ in New Orleans, says:

Gen. Sheridan, with all his brilliant military reputation, ignominiously failed in his civil administration of this district. Sheridan left Louisiana without having made a friend among the loyal or disloyal.

That is what is said of the man who goes out. The Editor hails Gen. Hancock, the successor of Gen. Sheridan with the most fulsome eulogy. He says: "Hancock arrives here with acclamations of both loyal and disloyal following him to his headquarters."

But the radicals of New Orleans and Louisiana have learned by this time that Gen. Hancock is not the man they want. He establishes the civil power. He is what the nation wants.

Forney publishes a letter from some Yankee in Florida, who, after setting forth the "growing opposition" of the Floridians to "Congress and its reconstruction measures," concludes with this singular reflection: "Our friends at home, some of whom seem to doubt the wisdom of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, would be greatly improved by a little journey in this direction." This correspondent evidently thinks that "the wisdom of the Congressional plan of reconstruction" is exactly measured by the popular discontent which the plan excites. The fellow, it must be confessed, is a true radical.

WHO ARE COLORED [illegible] POLITICAL [illegible]?—There appears to be some apprehension entertained by a portion of the Republican party that the colored population of the South may not prove obedient to the will of their next national convention for the nomination of President, unless the choice should prove to be some one who has given proof of past devotion as well as present adhesion to their principles. That such fears are not altogether groundless may be inferred from the tenor of a remark made recently in Pennsylvania by that clever colored man Wm. Forten, of Philadelphia, in an address "On the Duty of Colored Men in the Present Crisis," delivered at Meadville. He said:

"The extremest Blacks of the South had assured the speaker that they would control the Republicans of the North to judge rightly the race. They held political control of most of the Southern States, and would not accept of any doubtful man for the Presidency. They would require a man of unquestioned soundness such as such as Ben. Butler, Charles Sumner, Thad. Stevens, or Ben. Wade—a man the people knew and had confidence in. Gen. Grant was the hero of the war, but he was no statesman or politician. He had not yet exhibited sufficient sagacity to detect the villainy of Andrew Johnson. In Grant's place, what would Ben. Butler have done with the instigators of Memphis and New Orleans massacres? They would have been tried for treason, convicted and sentenced, that the President might have an opportunity of exercising his pardoning prerogative. The balance of power now held by the colored voters of the country would be respected. It would control the destinies of the nation, and in the interest of freedom and political and religious equality.

Havn't the radicals got a black elephant on their hands?

## OUR FRANKFORT LETTER.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6, 1867.

*To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:*

GENTLEMEN—The potent rap of the gavel in the hands of the different Speakers of the two Houses called them to order at the usual hour this morning, and business was at once proceeded with.

In the Senate, a resolution was offered that a joint committee, consisting of three members from that body and five from the House, be appointed to take into consideration the question of granting State aid to railroads. The resolution was almost unanimously concurred in. There are indications that this question will engage the gravest consideration of the present General Assembly, and consume much time ere it is disposed of.

A joint resolution to print and furnish each member one hundred copies of the President's message, properly wrapped and stamped ready for mailing, after some cogent reasoning pro and con, was finally lost. The resolution passed in the House yesterday to compensate the *pro tem* Police Judge of Louisville, was, after some ventilation of opinion, referred to the Committee on Finance. After about an hour's session the Senate *promptly* adjourned until to-morrow A. M.

In the House, Speaker Bunch, as anticipated, announced the regular standing committees thereof, the more important of which are as follows:

On Federal Relations—First District, Thos. H. Corbett; Second District, Robt. T. Glass; Third District, Wm. W. Bush; Fourth District, W. B. Read; Fifth District, J. D. Lillard; Sixth District, Jessie D. Bright; Seventh District, Beriah Magoffin; Eighth District, W. J. Lusk; Ninth District, E. C. Phister.

On Judiciary—Messrs. E. C. Phister, Bush, Allnutt, Browne, Perkins, Howell, and McHenry.

Public Offices—Messrs. S. I. M. Major, Sims, Anderson, and Hall.

On Enrollment—Messrs. Barton W. Stone, Kendall, Justice, Alex. Martin, and Bowles.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. T. L. Jefferson, Simmons, Hudson, Jones, Clarke, Kendall, and Phelps.

On Banks—Messrs. Richard M. Spalding, Stone, Simmons, Read, Parry, and Green.

With the exception of various bills introduced and properly referred, the announcement of the different committees comprised all the business transacted in the House, and, simultaneously with the Senate, it adjourned to meet at the usual hour to-morrow. Prior to their adjournment, however, an invitation was extended to the members and officers of both branches of the Legislature by the management of the Feeble-minded Institute to attend an exhibition given by the children of that institution at half past two o'clock this evening. This being one of the most important and praiseworthy institutions in the State, we doubt not that many of the members will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit and thus learn its true value and noble aim.

Gloom, persistent and unbroken gloom, has enveloped the capital city ever since the assembling of the Legislature. At one time the snow, the beautiful snow, silently and gracefully wraps the earth in its winding sheet, and bright eyes gain an additional lustre, and pleasure-loving hearts beat higher at the thought of "merry sleigh rides," but, ere these bright anticipations are realized, the rains descend, and inaugurate an era of mud and water.

*On dit* that the Assembly Ball Club will give their first ball of the season at the Capital Hotel on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. This club is by no means the least of the institutions of Frankfort, for it is under the control of the most respectable members of society and its balls models in attendance and decorum. The services of Strauss's fine band, of Louisville, have been secured, and the devotees of Terpsichore may certainly look forward to a season of enjoyment and musical brilliancy.

A meeting is to be held to-night at 7 o'clock, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in behalf of Lauderdale Military orphans and widows, and we are promised speeches from several distinguished members of both houses. VALARE.

A dispatch from Washington states that General Grant is writing a strong paper sustaining the President's action in granting pardons to ex-rebels in the South.

IN SEASON.—While the advertising agent for Helmbold was putting up his mammoth posters in New Haven, Ct., on a large board near a bookstore, a young lady very richly dressed in silks and satins, but evidently one of the "shoddy," seeing the advertisement, supposing it to be a concert or circus, stepped into a book store where tickets are usually sold to such entertainments and asked the clerk for "Two tickets to Helmbold's Buchu." Of course the polite clerk excused the matter as well as possible, and the lady retired amid the suppressed laughter of several friends who were present.—*Sunday Mercury, N. Y.*

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1867.

*To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:*

To-day at 12 M. the first session of the Fortieth Congress adjourned *sine die*, and the second session of the same was opened immediately. Both houses sent a joint committee to inform the President that they were ready to receive any communication which he might wish to send in. The President replied that his message would be before them to-morrow at 12 M.

The Committee on Elections reported a resolution declaring J. S Golladay entitled to a seat as Representative from the Second District of Kentucky. The resolution was laid over till Wednesday. As there was not much business before the House for to-day, Messrs. Robinson and Judd whiled away some time in launching at "perfidious Albion" on the subject of British attentions to Fenians. By the way, there must be some *policy* connected with this subject, as Forney has been of late giving the Irish some "flattering unction" in Abyssinian articles, in which he "disdains the use of guide-books" as much as he did upon his late European tour.

Hon. R. J. Walker's financial letter of six columns "to the people of the United States" appears in all the city papers to-day. For present purposes it might have been addressed to Congress "or any other man," as it is to be hoped that the whole matter will be definitely arranged before there is any appeal to the people on the subject. While every one agrees that we must return to specie payment, that taxation must be reduced, that the funded debt must be consolidated, and the rate of interest lowered, there are so many opinions as to the *modus operandi* of effecting these desirable results that much earnest labor will be required to form a financial system which will meet the present wants of the country.

The Tribune of to-day contains a card from Mr. Greeley stating that he never declines an office till responsibly invited to accept it; that he has never had a word or hint from the White House or the State Department on the subject of the Austrian Mission, but, in order to save stationery to gentlemen desiring the post of Secretary of Legation, he would say that he will certainly not leave his own country until after the next President is chosen. For fear, however, of being too positive, he says if Gen. Burnside were in military command there, the General might move him through a court-martial, but, so far as it depends on his own choice, he purposes to stay on this side of the Atlantic. The extreme radicals are very sorry of this determination; they would like to be rid of Greeley during the next Presidential campaign. Greeley is in some measure one of those "conservative Republicans" the name of which, mixed with "Democrat" and "Copperhead," was once used in tones which might "call spirits from the vasty deep" to drive the falterers on, but which of late is pronounced more softly when pronounced at all.

According to Lorin Blodgett, Esq., author of Climatology of the United States, Walrussia is not so cold after all, and the Dutchman who went on there to establish a lager beer saloon and *cheap* ice-house may make a losing business of it. Mr. Blodgett has examined the Russian statistics, and states that the west coast of North America, from Prince of Wales Island to Alaska, in climate, is equivalent to the east coast of the United States from Baltimore to Portland. The climate of Prince of Wales Island in winter is equivalent to that of Baltimore and Philadelphia. The climate of Sitka is equivalent to that of New York city, and Kodiah is equivalent to Portland. The summer there compares with the summer of the British Provinces north of Halifax and the coast of Newfoundland.

During the week ending Saturday there has been received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department $155,000 in fractional currency. The amount forwarded for the same period has been as follows: To Assistant Treasurer at New York, $100,000; to national banks and others, $200,775 55. There has also been shipped to United States Treasurer at New Orleans $100 000 and to the United States Depositary at Baltimore $35,000 in United States notes.

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust at this date the following amounts of Government securities: For circulating notes, $34,072,750; for deposits of public moneys, $38,001,950, total, $378,074,700.

National bank currency issued during the week, $170,520; total to date, $304,7[illegible],991. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $5,274,535—leaving in actual circulation at this date, $299,441,456.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $[illegible]600.

The receipts from internal revenue Saturday amounted to $535,728 17; for the week, $4,113,715 51; the fiscal year to date, $55,120,760 97. J. R. S.

Thurlow Weed, of the New York Commercial Advertiser, a patriarch of radicalism, doesn't talk to suit his friends. Hear him upon the subject of President Johnson's message:

"The message of President Johnson is an eminently able state paper. In taste and temper it is faultless. In the assertion of convictions, it is fearless. In statesmanship, it is comprehensive, clear, and in most things sound. The erroneous assumptions and actions of Congress in reference to reconstruction, are shown up in an unanswerable argument. And, though unavailingly, if not unprofitably, the President demonstrates the unconstitutionality of the present military reconstruction law. For this truth the people are not yet prepared, but the truth will outlive passion, and ere long the people will wonder how it was possible that the fundamental law was abandoned, and the whole framwork of government subverted, in a *political* conflict between Congress and the Executive! Possibly the *present*, and certainly the next Congress, will be subjected to the mortifying necessity of repealing laws injudiciously passed, and returning to plague the inventors. When the ambitions of unprincipled men, and the passions engendered by them, have collapsed and subsided, almost every sentiment and sentence in this message will command general and warm approval."

In New York, the Board of Underwriters have appropriated $50,000 for the payment of rewards for the arrest of persons guilty of incendiarism.

A circus elephant, in Charleston, a few nights ago, escaped from confinement, and strolled round in the moonlit streets alone. A party of negroes were terribly frightened about it.

## THE WAR OFFICE.

### Report of the Secretary Ad Interim.

The report of General Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*, is a very long, and yet a very concise and able document.

The General begins his report by stating that a long war had entailed upon the army practices of extravagance totally unjustifiable in times of peace. Hence his energetic retrenchment, and the sale of all surplus stores, &c.

He then alludes to the enormous expense of supplying an army on the Plains, to diminish which he instituted preliminary surveys that have greatly subserved economy. He speaks of the Pacific Railway as greatly promotive of the settlement of our Indian difficulties, and he thinks the road will be finished through the hostile region during the suspension of hostilities.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

He then gives a synopsis of the report of the Freedmen's Bureau, showing that there are 245,024 acres of abandoned lands in its possession, most of which is swamp land. It has also 950 pieces of town property. The appropriation for the year ending July 1, 1868, was $3,836,300, and the expenditures for eleven months, ending August 31, 1867, were $3,597,397 65.

The General then alludes to the system of negro apprenticeship as it exists in Maryland, which he regards as "virtual slavery, the cruelties of which are matters of constant complaint. As many as 2,000 cases have been prosecuted from a single county!"

Speaking of the Freedmen in the District of Columbia, the report says:

"To provide cheap homes for industrious colored men, a farm has been purchased, surveyed into acre lots, and sold at cost. The lots have been taken up rapidly, and payment upon them promptly made."

The General makes no recommendations as to the continuance of the Bureau, but thinks that "facts may develop themselves during the session of Congress requiring special legislation in the premises, when the necessary recommendations can be made." He invites special attention to the report of General Howard.

THE ARMY.

On the 30th of September the aggregate strength of the army was 56,815 men—the number of recruits during the year being 34,191, and of deserters 13,608. A change of the system of courts-martial, and of punishment, and the inauguration of "companies of discipline," are recommended. The mustering and disbursing officers have all been discontinued except at Albany, Philadelphia, Columbus, Louisville, St. Louis, Santa Fe, and San Francisco.

There were purchased during the year 16,986 horses and mules for the army. The sales of unserviceable animals amounted to $268,572, and the total sales of this character since the close of hostilities amount to $16,212,716. The sales of temporary buildings during the year amount to $112,000. A fire-proof warehouse is nearly completed in Philadelphia, costing $139,800. No steps have been taken toward the erection of fire-proof buildings at Jeffersonville, Indiana, as provided for by act of Congress, in consequence of the want of a site for them.

Among the subsistence stores for army $101,895 81 worth of tobacco have been supplied. Subsistence through the Freedmen's Bureau has been furnished to the amount of $862,641 66, and to the Indians $644,439. It is recommended that the General be authorized to appoint, on the recommendation of the Commissary-General, as many Assistant Commissaries, from the rank of Lieutenants of the line, as may be needed—such officers to be paid $20 per month, in addition to their regular emoluments.

The Surgeon-General reports the alphabetical register of the dead as far as completed, with the names of 244,747 white and 29,796 colored soldiers, and 30,204 rebel soldiers. There were disbursed by this department, during the year, $3,916,656.

The Paymaster-General reports 21 paymasters now in the service.

The financial statement shows a

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on hand at the beginning of the year | $29,34[illegible] |
| Received from the Treasury | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |

The total disbursements were:

| | |
|---|---|
| To troops in service | [illegible] |
| To troops on muster out | [illegible] |
| To Treasury certificates | [illegible] |
| To referred claims | [illegible] |
| Total | $12,7[illegible] |

There have been received to October 20th, 1867, 107,856 bounty claims under the act of July, 1866, of which 105,378 have been settled at an expenditure of $9,252,797—leaving 302,479 claims to be settled. There have also been settled 31,000 claims for bounty and arrears amounting to $3,353,203. There were appropriated to the four military districts of the South under the reconstruction acts $1,500,000, of which $1,154,828 93 have been drawn, leaving a balance of $45,271 01, which is on credit to the Second District.

The expenses of the Ordnance Bureau were one third of those of the previous years. Retrenchment is in progress in this department. The construction of an arsenal on Rock Island, Ills., has been rapidly carried forward. The question of a bridge across the Mississippi at that point is referred to Congress, as the railway companies have not yet complied with the conditions. An appropriation for this bridge is urged. When it is done, one-half of the cost is to be returned to the Government by the railroad company. The arsenal at Augusta, Ga., is recommended for a large arsenal of deposit, and the establishment of a large arsenal somewhere between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains is considered necessary.

During the past year 23,053 Springfield rifles were converted into breech loaders, and about 100,000 muskets, carbines, and sabers cleaned and repaired at the National Armory. About 7,000,000 of cartridges, known as the "central fire," have been fabricated, of which, on trial, only one third of one per cent prove to be a failure. It has been determined to supersede smooth-bore cannon, of 8 inches caliber, by those of heavier caliber, and by rifled guns, because they are ineffective against iron-clads. There are required for the permanent fortifications 1,915 pieces, of 13, 15, and 20-inch smooth-bore caliber, and 10 to 12 inches for rifles, none of which have yet been provided. Experiments have proved that our *heavy cast-iron cannon are the cheapest and most effective guns that are possessed by any nation*.

The total estimates for this part of the service for the year ending June 30, 1869, are $[illegible]35,012.

ESTIMATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The total estimates of military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, is | $77,121,7[illegible] |
| For office of the General of the Army | 5,0[illegible] |
| For Adjutant General's office, recruiting service | [illegible] |
| For Inspector General's office—no appropriation | |
| For Military Academy | 118,[illegible] |
| For pay of cadets, &c | 188,[illegible] |
| | $[illegible]5,012 |
| For Bureau of Military Justice—no appropriation | |
| For Quartermaster General's Department | $28,[illegible] |
| For [illegible] | 12,[illegible] |
| For ditto for contingencies | [illegible] |
| | $41,[illegible] |
| For Subsistence Department—no appropriation | |
| For Medical Department | $1[illegible] |
| For Pay Department | 22,[illegible] |
| For Engineer Bureau | 11,[illegible] |
| For Ordnance Bureau | 1,[illegible] |
| For Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands—no appropriation | |
| For signal service | [illegible] |

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The General then gives a view of the proceedings of the District Commanders under the reconstruction acts.

In the First District (Virginia) it is supposed that nearly all the male adults, white and black, not disfranchised, are registered, and that about 19,000 whites are disfranchised.

Speaking of the Second District (the Carolinas), the General says:

"The present condition of the District is so satisfactory as to warrant the belief that after the elections the number of military posts in both States can be diminished."

In the Third Military District (Georgia, Florida, and Alabama), the General says that *very few civil officers have been removed, and these, in almost every case, were for refusing to comply with orders*. Good order has prevailed in Mobile since the city and county officers were told that they would be held responsible for the preservation of the peace.

Under the laws of the State no colored person could be admitted to the jury-box, and there was no surety of justice to Union men—to the people from the North (and especially ex-Union soldiers) or to colored persons—from juries inflamed with hostility toward such classes.

There is a very large number of cases of wrong perpetrated by such juries in the district on file.

Accordingly an order was issued directing all juries to be drawn indiscriminately from the list of voters registered by the Board of Registration.

Speaking of the Fourth District (Mississippi and Arkansas), the General says:

The extension of suffrage to freedmen has evidently aroused a sentiment of hostility to the colored race and to Northern men in many parts of the district, which did not exist before; and General Ord is convinced that a larger force than is now stationed in those States to preserve order and organize conventions will be required hereafter to protect them and secure the freedmen the use of the suffrage.

In a majority of the counties of this district there are very few men who can take the test oath, and these are not disposed to defy public opinion by accepting office, unless supported by a military force afterward.

From the Fifth District there has been received no report.

The Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, embraces the departments of Dakota, the Platte and the Missouri; commanded respectively by Brevet Major General A. H. Terry, Brevet Major General C. C. Auger, and Major General P. H. Sheridan.

Indians have been employed as soldiers with some success.

The following number of trains have passed Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, from February 1st to September 28: Trains, 121; wagons, 3,071; men, 4,587; women, 556; children, 587; mules, 5,738; oxen, 11,996; horses, 1,062; led animals, 948.

The Department of the Cumberland, Major General G. H. Thomas commanding, embraces the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

General Thomas reports, that, with his present force, he is able, partially, to hold in check the disloyal tendencies of the people, and to punish, if not prevent, unlawful proceedings, and, although there still remains much to be desired in the way of protection to life and property throughout his command, outrages have not been so prevalent as formerly, but the feeling of the people is still hostile to the Government.

A small force is retained in West Virginia, as it is believed that without it the laws would not be impartially executed.

The Department of the Lakes, Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson commanding, embraces the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The few troops stationed in this department have been employed in garrisoning the forts on our Northern frontier.

The Department of Washington, Brevet Major General W. H. Emory commanding.

The Military Division of the Pacific, Major General H. W. Halleck commanding, embraces the Department of the Columbia and the Department of California, commanded respectively by Brevet Major General F. Steele and Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell. The territory, including the District of Alaska, or Russian America, contains 1,235,000 square miles, or more than one-third of our entire territory, estimating it at 3,579,002 square miles. The coast line is estimated at 12,750 statute miles—more than three times the length of our Atlantic coast.

The Department of the East, Maj. Gen. G. G. Meade commanding. This department embraces the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. The troops have been employed in garrisoning the forts on our Northern frontier and the North Atlantic coast.

The report of Gen. Grant embraces both the offices of Secretary of War and General of the army.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF FLORIDA.—The Charleston Mercury gathers the following from Capt. Lewis M. Coxeter, who has just returned from an extensive tour in Florida:

He travelled from Jackson to Tallahassee, and Fernandina to Gainesville, and along the various routes robbery and plunder were daily reported. The cotton crop is a signal failure, and the little that matured is carried away by the negroes, if not from the field, from the gin-houses, scores of which have been broken into and plundered. But little corn was raised, and that little is going the way of the cotton. Cattle, hogs, and sheep are nightly massacred by the freedmen and carried off. One gentleman had three cattle shot on one day, but the wounded animals made their way home before they were captured by the desperadoes. A lady who, eleven months ago, had over eleven hundred head of sheep, has not one to her name to-day — all killed and carried off by negroes. The captain thinks that cotton planting on a large scale has ceased in Florida, at least under the present system of labor, over which the employer now seems to have no control. With the failure of the great staple, and the plunder of the remnant of the crop, which might in part have paid the advances for raising the same, and without corn to last longer than the opening of the year, the majority of the planters of Florida are truly in a pitiable condition.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A very distressing affair happened at Gallatin, Tennessee, on Thursday. The following particulars are from a correspondent of the Journal, who is on a visit to Gallatin:

Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, late of the 1st Arkansas (Confederate) regiment, in company with his wife and a little child, arrived on the train from Nashville, due at 8 P. M., and stopped at Mrs. Lewis's boarding-house. About 10 o'clock his wife requested him to give her some chloroform, as she felt quite fatigued and her limbs pained her very much. She also complained of having severe headache, and thought that the chloroform would relieve her. The Colonel saturated a large flannel rag with the chloroform and gave it to her, not thinking of what the result would be. He, with his little child, retired in another bed in the same room, and, being quite tired, soon fell asleep. At 5 o'clock this morning he awoke, and found his wife embraced in the cold arms of death. Of course the chloroform caused her death. A physician was called immediately, but it was too late. The feelings of the Colonel can be more easily imagined than described. He caught his dead wife around the neck and cried. "Oh! my dear wife, wake up! I know that you are not dead! Oh! horror! Have I killed you? Oh! my sweet wife!" Her remains were placed in a metallic case and forwarded to-night on the train to Lexington, Ky., where her relatives live, and where the Colonel married her.

When four woodlarks are allowed to do all the singing in the forest, and four seraphs all the singing of heaven, then can our churches afford to depend for singing upon four persons who stand in the loft, with their throats yet sore from singing at the opera, executing their fugue tune, and torturing our good old hymns in the following style:

"We'll catch the flee
We'll catch the flee
We'll catch the flee-ting hour."

"Pity our pol
Pity our pol
Pity our pol-luted souls."

"He'll take the pil
He'll take the pil
He'll take the pil-grim home."

"With reverence let the saints appear,
And bow—ow—ow before the Lord."

Opal is flint and water.

## THE [illegible] OF GAMBLING.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
COURT OF APPEALS, }
Nov. 2[illegible], 1867. }

G. S Caldwell, appellant, vs. J. F. Caldwell, &c., appellees. Appeal from the Louisville Chancery Court.

The Court being sufficiently advised delivered the following opinion herein:

This action was brought in March, 1866, by appellant, claiming to be the creditor of appellee J. F. Caldwell against the other appellees for large sums of money which he alleges they at different times won of J. F. Caldwell by play at unlawful games.

Appellant, after setting forth in his petition the amount owing him by said J. F. Caldwell, the manner in which he became so indebted and his insolvency, alleges, in the second paragraph of his petition that appellees A. H. Waddell and Benjamin Hinkle did, in 1863, win from said J. F. Caldwell, at games of cards, chance, and hazard, money, legal currency, and other property of value, which were bet, won, and lost, to the sum of three thousand dollars.

In the third paragraph he, in the same language, alleges that said Waddell and Hinkle won of said J. F. Caldwell, in 1864, the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

In the fourth paragraph, he alleges that A. H. Waddell, John Blakely, John Long, and Fred. Sloan did, in 1864, win from said James F. Caldwell, at games of cards, chance, and hazard, where money, legal currency, and other property of value were bet, won, and lost, nine thousand dollars.

And, in the fifth paragraph, he alleges that A. H. Waddell, Benjamin Hinkle, John Blakely, George Glasscock, Fred. Sloan, John Riddleberger John Long, and J. Vaughn did win from the defendant, James F. Caldwell, an additional sum to the amounts before named of five thousand dollars at games of cards, chance, and hazard, where money, legal currency, and other property of value were bet, won, and lost, all within the last five years past, and that said appellees, except said J. F. Caldwell, had "banded themselves together as gamblers and sporting characters for the purpose of robbing, swindling, and winning said Caldwell's money and other property of value, which amounts won from said Caldwell by the other appellees will reach the aggregate amount of $18,150," and then prays judgment against said James F. Caldwell for the debt set forth in the first paragraph; for judgment against said Waddell and Hinkle for the sums claimed in paragraphs two and three; against said Waddell, John Blakely, John Long, and Fred Sloan for the amount set forth and claimed in the fourth paragraph; and against said Waddell, Hinkle, Blakely, Sloan, Glasscock, Riddleberger, Long, and Vaughn for the amount claimed in the fifth paragraph.

The appellees, who, as is alleged, won the money of said J. F. Caldwell, filed separate answers, but they contain substantially the same matters of defense, and as Waddell is charged to have been interested in all the games at which the money was lost as set forth in each paragraph of the petition, and as his answer contains all the facts relied upon in the defense by either of the others, and is as comprehensive as any of them, it is only necessary to state the substance of that answer in the examination and determination of the question urged with much zeal by appellant's counsel, viz: That the facts stated in the answers do not constitute a bar to the action.

Waddell, after controverting properly the indebtedness of James F. Caldwell to appellant, says, for answer to the fifth paragraph of the petition, he denies he is winner individually, or from any interest he had with his co-defendants as therein named, or either of them, in the winning of $5,000, or any part thereof, within five years next before the institution of this suit; and, for answer to the matters contained in the fourth paragraph, he denies that he is the winner individually, or from any interest he had with his co-defendants, Blakely, Long, and Sloan, or either of them, in the winning of $9,000, or any part thereof. He, in like manner, denies having won individually or jointly with said Hinkle the sums as charged in the second and third paragraphs of the petition; and then in a distinct paragraph says, "for farther answer to the matters contained in said second, third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs, he admits having, at times, been interested in games of chance money played with his co-defendant, Caldwell, but he denies being winner in any amount, for, in said games, said Caldwell sometimes won, and sometimes lost but at what times he won or lost, or what amounts at each or either time were won or lost by him this defendant is unable to say, and cannot state in positive terms; yet he states that said Caldwell quit winner upon the termination of the games, and since then this defendant has never been winner of said Caldwell, and the amounts won as aforesaid by his co-defendant, Caldwell, he now sets up and pleads as a counter claim against the amounts alleged in the petition to have been won from said Caldwell by this defendant, or in games in which this defendant had an interest."

The next paragraph of the answer contains an averment that J. F. Caldwell had, before the institution of this suit, brought actions against said defendants, and recovered judgments for the money, or some of the winnings claimed in the petition, and said judgments were satisfied, and some of the cause of action compromised and settled with said J. F. Caldwell before this action was brought, and said judgments and payments are relied upon as a bar *pro tanto* to the same causes of action set up in the petition in this case.

As to the effect of such judgments and payments it is sufficient to say that so far as suits were prosecuted and judgments recovered or compromises and payments were made in good faith by J. F Caldwell, all such judgments recovered for the same causes of action and payments made would be a bar to the same causes of actions and payments made would be a bar to the same causes of action set up in this suit.

It is admitted in argument that the denials contained in the 2d, 3d, and 4th paragraphs of the answer, of themselves, and independent of other statements therein, would have presented a good defense to the causes of action set out against Waddell and others, but it is insisted that they are so qualified by the statement in the 5th paragraph, in which the winning of money from said J. F. Caldwell is admitted, as to show that said denials in the preceding paragraphs are the mere legal conclusions of the pleader, and should be so regarded. The admission referred to, is that said Caldwell played at games of chance for money in which he was interested, and that Caldwell at some times lost and at other times won, but the amounts won and lost *at each or either time* he could not state positively, yet he states that upon the termination of the games Caldwell quit winner, and since then he had never been winner of him, which evidently means that the games were played by the parties at various times, with intervals between, and with varied success, and, upon a general summing up of the different amounts won and lost by each up to and including the result of the last playing, Caldwell had won more that he lost and they undertook to plead their losings with Caldwell at one time as an offset against their winnings at a different time from him.

The proper solution of that question depends upon the meaning of the 2nd Sec. of the statue against gaming, 1. v., R. S., pp. 561-2, which is as follows:

"If any person shall lose to another at one time, or within any twenty-four hours, five dollars, or more, or property, or other thing of that value, and shall pay, transfer, or deliver the same, such loser, or any creditor of his, may recover the same, or the value thereof, from the winner, or any transfer of the winner, having notice of the consideration, by suit brought within five years after the payment, transfer, or delivery."

The reasonable and legitimate construction of this *section* is, that whenever five dollars or more in money or property shall have been won or lost at unlawful gaming within 24 hours, and the game or play at which the money or property was won and lost, and the parties shall have ceased to play, any creditor of the loser who may choose to assert it, in the mode prescribed, will have acquired such a contingent vested right to the sum or value of the property lost in virtue of the statute *supra*, as could not be divested by the loser's winning at a game played subsequent and at a different time from the winner at the previous game to any amount, and the money lost at a subsequent game cannot be set off against what was previously won, in an action brought by a creditor of the one who first was loser. Whether it would be a good set off in an action brought by the first loser himself we need not decide in this case.

There is certainly a misjoinder of causes of action in the petition and by Sec. 113, Civ. C., it is made the duty of the Court, upon motion of the defendant, before defense is made, to strike out of the petition any cause or causes of action improperly joined with others, but by Sec. 114, *Ibid*, the objection must be deemed as waived, as it was not made as provided for in the preceding section.

We are of opinion therefore that it was erroneous to dismiss appellant's petition, and the judgment must be *reversed*, and the cause remanded with directions that it be referred to the master to ascertain and report what amounts or sums of money were won by the defendants named separately in the several courts, from said James F. Caldwell, the date and amount of each winning, and by whom won, and also ascertain and report for what particular sums lost by him James F. Caldwell brought actions to recover the same of said defendants, which defendants, and what sums if any were paid to him in consequence of said suits, and the dates thereof and for further proceeding consistent herewith.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 3d.]

## IMPORTANT SUIT DECIDED—$100,000 INVOLVED.

We learn from Belleville that the important suit in chancery by the heirs of Colonel Wm. C. Kinney against Colonel Jas. L. D. Morrison, which suit has been pending for two years, was yesterday decided in favor of Colonel Morrison. The history of this suit is briefly as follows: Colonel Wm. C. Kinney, during his lifetime, owned a very large, rich, and valuable farm on the Lebanon road, between three and four miles from Belleville. This farm, inherited from his father, Governor Kinney, was pretty heavily mortgaged. Upon the death of Colonel Kinney, the property was sold and was purchased by Colonel Morrison, who held a large amount of the indebtedness of the former possessor. This was some eight or nine years ago. Colonel Morrison set ot once about to improve the place, and, under the hands of skillful architects, builders, and ornamental gardeners, it became one of the loveliest residence spots in Illinois. Everything that taste could execute or ingenuity devise to beautify and adorn the grounds was lavishly applied. Romantic walks and drives, and lakes and gardens, rustic arches and swelling mounds, shapely forest trees and rare shubbery, served to make the external features of "Glen Addie" picturesque and pleasing. Art, indeed, vied with nature in embellishing and decorating these elegant grounds. Indoors, paintings and statuary, and objects of virtu, the works of old masters, selected with accurate taste from the best galleries and studios of France, Germany, and Italy, made the spacious hall and apartments the abode of every evidence of culture and refinement. Often bevies of the youth of Belleville visited "Glen Addie," and enjoyed the munificent hospitalities of its popular proprietor.

Colonel Morrison was traveling in Europe, we believe, when he learned that suit had been instituted against him to eject him from the "Kinney farm." This suit was brought in favor of two beautiful, intelligent and highly accomplished daughters of Colonel Kinney, whose modesty and loveliness are remarked by all who are fortunate enough to be brought into their society. The petition of the fair plaintiffs alleged that the property was obtained at much less than its real value through collusion between the purchaser and other parties, the alleged collusion relating to the acquisition of claims against the estate, as well as at the time of the actual sale under the auctioneer's hammer. It was proposed to return the purchase money to Colonel Morrison, and take possession of the property.

We are informed that no fewer than one hundred and twenty-five witnesses testified in the case. The issues were ably argued for the Misses Kinney by two young, ambitious, and talented attorneys—Messrs. Thomas and Koerner, and for Colonel Morrison by himself. Colonel M. spoke seven hours, and his effort is talked about in Belleville as one of the most argumentative, pungent, and really thrilling speeches ever made at a bar which has boasted of its Trumbull, its Bissell, its Shields, its Underwood, its O Melveny, its Reynolds, its Koerner, its Snyder, and a long list of other eminent practitioners. The decision, as stated in the beginning of this article, was rendered, yesterday, by Judge Gillespie. The opinion in the case was read from notes, and showed rare deliberation, candor, and learning. It is spoken of as one of the ablest decisions of its kind ever given in the State of Illinois—Judge Gillespie (formerly State Senator) being a cool-headed and remarkably fair jurist. The Judge declared in favor of Colonel Morrison on every point.

The property involved in this suit is valued at $100,000, and was well worth the struggle made for its possession. Col. "Don" Morrison is extensively known in St. Louis.

THE ARMLESS SAILOR.—We had a call, last evening, from Mr. Bernard Tobey, the armless sailor, whose fidelity to our national cause has deprived him of the power of earning a living by hard labor, and it is to be hoped he may be as generously met here as he has been in other places. He has a history at once romantic and interesting. Twenty-nine years of his life have been spent at sea, serving in all capacities from cabin-boy to captain. He served on board a British man-of-war during the Crimean war, passed through several of the most desperate naval engagements, and escaped uninjured. Afterwards he came to this country and found employment in Boston as Captain of one of the fastest sailing crafts leaving the port. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he immediately resigned his position and enlisted in the naval service under Commodore Porter. At the battle of Fort Fisher our "Jack Tar" had both arms taken off completely. After terrible sufferings in the hospital he recovered, and in painfully maimed condition proceeded to the home of his family at Union Hill, New Jersey. Being unable to procure a livelihood for those dependant upon him, a wife and three small children, he was advised by some friends to procure a hand organ and adopt his present mode business. He did so, and, we are pleased to learn, has been most generously received by the public. His ambition is to secure a sufficient amount to purchase a little farm for his family. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, converses freely, and makes a favorable impression upon all with whom he comes in contact. His fine, open, manly countenance indicates at once the hero and the gentleman. He is a native of Holland. From his "hurdy-gurdy" float the stars and stripes, and the national colors of Germany and Holland.—*Exchange.*

A man in Connecticut recently killed one hundred and twenty-four black snakes in one day, and forty-eight more next day.

According to a Paris physician, half a dozen cigars a day will shorten life five years.

The New Orleans colored schools have been transferred to the Board of School Directors.

The Missouri State debt is twenty-seven million dollars—reduced twelve millions in two years.

There are only about one thousand girls and boys in Nebraska under twenty-one, and over five years.

One-third of the Delaware voters send a majority of members to the legislature. The present apportionment was made in 1795.

**Arrival and Departure of Mails per Rail.**

| MAILS. | CLOSES. | ARRIVES. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Eastern | 12 M. | 1 P. M. |
| 2d Eastern | 7 P. M. | 1 A. M. |
| 1st St. Louis Mo. | 7 P. M. | 7 P. M. |
| 2d St. Louis, Mo. | 12 M. | 12 P. M. |
| 1st Indianapolis & Chicago | 12 M. | 8 P. M. |
| 2d Indianapolis & Chicago | 12 P. M. | 1 A. M. |
| 1st Nashville & Southern Ky. | 12 P. M. | 1 P. M. |
| 2d Nashville and Southern mails | 7 P. M. | 12 P. M. |
| 1st Lex. and Frankfort | 1 P. M. | 10 A. M. |
| 2d Lex. and Frankfort | 7 P. M. | 7 P. M. |
| Lou. and Bardstown R. R. | 3 P. M. | 9 A. M. |
| Lou. and Cin. Mail Route | 9 A. M. | 6 A. M. |
| Lou. & Evans. Mail Boat | 1:30 P. M. | 8 A. M. |

LEAVES TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shawneetown | 12 P. M. | 6 A. M. |

LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Taylorsville and Bloomfield | 12 P. M. | 6 P. M. |

LEAVES TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shelbyville | 12 P. M. | 6 P. M. |

**Arrival and Departure of Trains.**

NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Louisville | 8:30 A. M. | 4:50 P. M. |
| Arrive at Nashville | 4:50 P. M. | 8:30 A. M. |
| Arrive at Humboldt | 12:45 A. M. | 10:50 A. M. |
| Arrive at Memphis | 5:50 A. M. | 4:30 P. M. |

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Lexington | 6:30 A. M. | 2:20 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 4:15 P. M. | |

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | 6:30 A. M. | 6:40 A. M. |
| Evening Express | 3:30 P. M. | 1:55 P. M. |
| Night Express | 11:50 P. M. | 12:15 P. M. |

**Regular Packets.**

| | Departures. |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 10:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M. |
| " | Sundays 2:00 P. M. |
| All places on the river, to Henderson | 4:00 P. M. |

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

*Business cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.*

### BOOKS.

BRADLEY & GILBERT—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, and Manufacturers of Blank Books, Paper and Bonnet Boards of all kinds, corner Third and Green, opposite the P. O.

CLARKE, JOHN W.—Bookseller and Stationer—Cards Engraved, Initials and Monograms executed plain or colored—12 Fourth, second door north of Jefferson street.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

### BUSINESS COLLEGES.

BOYD'S LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—A National Business College, N.E. corner Jefferson and Third Sts.

### CARRIAGES.

SPYKER, W. F.—Carriage and Buggy Manufacturer—repairing done in the best manner—Jefferson st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

### CLOTHING.

STROBLE & MANDEVILLE—Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods, 529 4th & Main.

DIPPEL, HENRY—Merchant Tailor, No. 139 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

### COAL.

KENNEDY & IRWIN—Coal Dealers, No. 108½ Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

HUGHES, S. W.—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pittsburg and other Coals, 4th Fourth st.

### COMMISSION.

GARDNER & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 186 Main st.

BENEDICT, D. S. & SONS—Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 111 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

MCKEE, CUNNINGHAM & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, south side.

DORN, BAMHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main, between First and Second.

NEWCOMER, BUCHANAN & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 34 Wall street.

### DRUGS.

WILDER, E. & CO.—Wholesale Druggists, Proprietors of Wilder's Famous Stomach Bitters, No. 225 West Main st.

WILDER, J. R. & CO.—Wholesale Druggists, No. 164 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

MERRAY, S. R.—Steamboat Drug House, No. 6 4th st. Prescriptions compounded at all hours.

### DRY GOODS.

BARKER S. & CO.—Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Nos. 109 and 111 Fourth street.

KINSELLA & HAYDON—Dealers in Dry Goods, 139 Market st., north side, near Preston.

ROBINSON, JOHN R. & CO.—Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Staple Dry Goods, Notions, &c., 168 West Main street.

### ENGRAVING.

HART & NAPOTHER—All kinds of Printing, Lithographing, and Engraving—S. E. corner Third and Market Sts.

### FURNITURE.

THE LOUISVILLE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Corner of Ninth and West Jefferson streets, south side, best 34 and 35, Furniture manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, at the lowest Western prices.

### FANCY GOODS.

SIEB VARIETY STORE—Nos. 78 and 80 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.

### GROCERIES

HERRITT & SON—Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 72 Market st., south side, bet. 34 and 35.

HERRITT & SON—Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 72 Market st., bet. Second and Third.

### HATS—FURNISH'G GOODS.

GREEN & GREEN—Hats, Furs, and Furnishing Goods—corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville; 61 College street, Nashville.

### HARDWARE.

MCBRIDE, A.—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, No. 20 Main st.

### INSURANCE.

KENNEDY, BENJ. D.—Insurance—Life, Fire and Inland Cargo. Office, 147 W. Main st.

### IRON WORKS.

MEEZ, F. W.—Louisville Architectural Foundry and Ornamental Iron Works, Green st., bet. Second and Third.

### LIQUORS.

THOMPSON & CO.—U. S. Bonded Warehouse—Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers—Old Bine House—No. 79 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.

### MATHEMATICAL.

SINCLAIR, E.—No. 122 Main street under Masonic Hall Rooms, Spectacles Optical and Mathematical Instruments.

### MUSIC.

TRIPP, LOUIS—Dealer in Piano-Fortes, Cabinet Organs, and Musical Merchandise, Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth.

### PROFESSIONAL.

HANLAN, JNO. M.—ATTORNEY AT LAW, Louisville Ky. Office Jefferson street, opposite Court-house.

### PLANING MILLS.

EBY, R. & CO.—Planing Mill, 56 Preston st., below Main.

### PAPER DEALER.

DUPONT, A. V. & CO.—Paper Manufacturers and Dealers, 70 Main st.

### REAL ESTATE.

BOWLES & BARBOUR, opposite Bank of Ky., 75 Main st., buy, sell, rent, and collect.

### RESTAURANT.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT—C. C. RUFFER, Proprietor, Nos. 65 and 67 Fifth st., bet. Main and Market.

### STEAMBOAT AGENTS.

MCCREHAD & CO.—Steamboat Agents and Commission Merchants, No. 20 Wall st.

### SADDLERY.

MOUNT, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Valises, &c., 162 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

### UPHOLSTERER.

NICHOLS, WILL M.—Awning and Mattress Maker, Upholstery of all kinds, northeast corner Third and Market sts.

WEMHOFF, HENRY—House and Steamboat Upholsterer, No. 218 Main st.

### TIN AND SHEET IRON.

LITHGOW, J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, Manufacturers of Sheet Iron, Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware.

T. J. NICHOLSON, Tin Roofing Establishment, Tin and Sheet Iron ware, Stove and Hollow ware, etc., No. 81 Green st., near Third.

### VARIETIES.

ROGERS, A. G. & SON—House Furnishing Emporium, No. 166 south side Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

### WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FLETCHER & BENNETT—132 W. Main st.—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver-Ware. Watches repaired.

KITTS & WERNE—Diamonds, Watches, Silver-Ware, Jewelry, and Plated Goods No. 146 Main st. JOHN KITTS—J. WERNE.

Died, at Pittsburg, on Friday last, Mrs. Kate, wife of Gen. James S. Negley. We have read the announcation with deep grief. We knew Mrs. Negley well, and enjoyed her elegant and delightful hospitality not only at the headquarters of her husband, but in the hotels of this city. A more beautiful and accomplished woman we have never known. In passing from the earth, she has left much desolation.

Gen. Negley' to your bereaved heart we offer our deep but useless sympathies.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED JAIL BREAKER.—William Bonnie, who escaped from the Nashville jail some time since, in company with J. Smith Taylor, was captured near Scottsville, Ky., a few days ago, by a man named Edwards, from whom Bonnie stole a horse. He was lodged in his old quarters, heavily ironed. He acknowledged stealing the horse, and also stated that Taylor was in that section of the country.

LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—The gifted and popular young Catholic divine, Rev. J. Lancaster Spalding, will deliver a lecture at St. Michael's (Brook street) Church, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the poor. His subject will be "The Pope and his Temporal Power." Of course the church will be filled to overflowing, and of course everybody will be delighted and edified by the lecture.


# LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, } Editors
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, }
JOHN L. REBEY, Chief Clerk.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily per year | $12 00 |
| Daily for 6 months | 6 00 |
| Daily for 3 months | 3 25 |
| Daily for 1 month | 1 25 |

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—One copy for twelve months $2 50; twenty copies, with a copy to the getter up of the club, $40.

Additions may be made to the club, at club rates, at any time.

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|---|---|
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| Per quarter | $1 25 |
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☞ Money in registered letters or post-office orders sent at our risk.


SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 3 A. M.

☞ John H. Almond, on and after this date (December 1st), has entire control of the delivery of the Journal in the city, west of Third street. Our friends on the extreme outskirts may rely upon receiving their papers with the same regularity as those in the heart of the city. All orders left at the Journal counting-room will receive prompt attention from Mr. Almond.

NOTICE.—Owing to a recent change of carriers in the lower part of the city, some of our friends may fail to receive their papers regularly. In such cases we hope they will report all irregularities to Mr. Almond or to the office counting room, as this is the only way to have it remedied.

MADISON-STREET SCHOOL.—The people of the western part of the city have reason to feel proud of the magnificent school building just erected in the Eleventh Ward, on Madison, below Seventeenth street, and are taking full advantage of it. The school has been open but a few weeks, and already over 600 scholars are enrolled and receiving the benefits of our splendid educational system. The school is in charge of Dr. R. R. C. Jones, who has under him a most able corps of teachers. The classes are arranged under teachers in the following order, the number of pupils each teacher has in charge being given: Miss Jennie Clark, 4th and 5th grades, boys, 38; Miss Sallie Holt, 4th and 5th grades, girls, 32; Miss Emma Kimberly, 6th grade, girls, 72, Miss Lou. Best, 6th and 7th grades, boys, 68; Miss Mary Lane, 7th grade, girls, 53; Miss Emma Bligh, 8th grade, girls, 67; Miss Annie Kirby, 8th and 9th grades, boys, 72; Miss Carrie Patten, 9th grade, mixed, 72; Miss Sallie Glaze, 10th grade, girls, 69; Miss Fannie Maguire, 10th grade, boys, 93. Mr. Charles Kuthe is teacher of German, and has 232 of the pupils on his list.

The children in the school are mostly small and the higher grades are therefore not well filled. The average attendance last week was 663.

The school building is very commodious, well heated and ventilated, and supplied with every necessary convenience. It has a large yard, which Dr. Wiley Rogers, Trustee of the school, intends to have surrounded with shade trees next year.

From present indications, the growth of the southwestern portion of the city being so rapid, the school will next year number as many scholars as any school in the city.

A BRIGHT AND PROSPEROUS FUTURE FOR A LOUISVILLE YOUTH.—The members of the widely-celebrated Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of which Mr. Heindel, who without doubt is the greatest flutist of the present age, is a member, during their late visit to our city, visited the house of Mr. M. Wittgenstein, where they had the opportunity for the first time of hearing his son, Master Hugo Wittgenstein, perform some of the most difficult pieces of music upon the flute. The tender age of Master Hugo, who has seen but ten summers, combined with the masterly skill displayed by him upon the instrument, so delighted and astonished Mr. Heindel that he at once made the proposition to the parents to take the youth under his charge, for the purpose of completing his musical education, gratis. This noble offer was thankfully accepted, and arrangements were at once made that at the termination of the professional tour of the Quintette Club, which, we believe, will be about the middle of the next month, Master Hugo shall meet Mr. Heindel in Boston. We think we express the wish and sentiments of a great many of our citizens in desiring Master Hugo to give us a farewell concert previous to his departure. We are confident that he can have the able assistance of most all the professional and amateur musicians in the city, both vocal and instrumental. Mr. E. A. Bornshein, of this city, has been Master Hugo's only tutor, under whose masterly teaching he has gained his skill upon the flute.

HEAVY LOSS OF COAL.—The towboat T. D. Horner, says the New Albany Ledger, came in Thursday from an expedition to Hawesville for coal, bringing but two barges, some 10,000 bushels. She started with five barges, the venture of the coal dealers of New Albany and Louisville, having some 25,000 bushels, or less, and was so unfortunate as to sink and lose the contents of three of the barges. They were sunk at Tobacco Landing, some thirty miles below New Albany. This is an unlucky effort to supply the people with coal.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.—The New Albany Ledger thinks the new time table that goes into effect on this road next Monday will be lively. The Eastern train will leave New Albany at 5 A. M., carrying the daily mail. To insure your letters going out on this mail they must be in the post office by nine the evening before. The train for Indianapolis will leave at 1:15 P. M., arrive at that place at 6 P. M., and return the same evening. This change of time is heavy on conductors, postmasters, and mail agents.

☞ An important change of time takes place on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis line Sunday. The trains will leave on and after that day as follows: 5 A. M. connecting North, East, and West; 1:40 P. M., through for local business; 4 P. M. train, express to all Northern, Eastern and Western cities; 8:00 P. M. train, connecting at Seymour with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad East and West.

THIRTEEN CONVICTED.—During the present term of the Jefferson Criminal Court, thirteen persons have been convicted, eleven for grand larceny, one for murder, and one for having burglars' tools in possession. These parties, except Nicey Dunn, who has been pardoned by the Governer, will have sentence pronounced against them to-day. The list is as follows:

Nick McCann, grand larceny, one year.
John Slaughter, grand larceny; one year.
M. Morrison, grand larceny, one year.
John Carlisle, grand larceny, three years.
Conrad Schlock, grand larceny, one year.
Louis James, grand larceny, one year.
Daniel Hodgen, grand larceny, one year.
Andrew Bails, murder, ten years.
Jas. O'Conner, grand larceny; one year.
Nicey Dunn, pardoned, grand larceny, one year.
F. Parker, grand larceny, one year.
Wm. Mashell, grand larceny, three years.
John Perkins, having burglars' tools, eight years.

## LOCAL BUDGET.

MANY THINGS OF MANY KINDS.

—A soup-house for the benefit of the poor has been established in New Albany. Good institution.

—Nine persons were arraigned before the City Court yesterday for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

—Leo Wheat's concert, announced to come off at Weisiger Hall last night, has been indefinitely postponed.

—Another change in the weather last night—clear and cold, with flattering signs of continuing so.

—The New Albany theatrical company is going to Bowling Green, Ky., where they open on Monday night.

—The farce of inquiring into the loyalty of the Kentucky members has already cost $100,000

—Ristori's Havana visit has again been postponed this time until February. She will make another tour of the States.

—Rumor says "Ilou." John Morrissey is to lecture next season on "Shoulder Hitting as a Recreation Among Gentlemen."

—The shipments of cotton from Nashville will now average nearly, if not quite, forty car loads per day.

—Four divorce cases were submitted to Chancellor Pirtle yesterday; three applications were granted and one remanded.

—Nine hundred and ninety-two bales of cotton were shipped over the Louisville and Nashville Road from Nashville on Thursday.

—Our policemen have been "resting from their labors" for some time. All of them are looking for something to turn up, but it won't turn.

—Wild ducks are quite pleuty along the river at present, affording the sportsman rare opportunities of trying his skill upon the feathered tribe.

—The artificial limbs for maimed veterans cost the Government, last year, $25,206 30, and the tobacco supplied to the enlisted men of the army cost $104,895 81.

—There was but four thousand bushels of Pittsburg coal in the hands of dealers in New Albany yesterday, and the price remains at forty cents per bushel.

—A pigeon-shooting match, for one hundred dollars a side, between four of the brag shootists of Louisville, will take place at the Greenland Park to-day.

—The world-famed burlesque actor H. S. Chanfran is to be the next attraction at the Louisville Theater. He makes his first appearance there on Monday night.

Ninety-four tons of hay from Belmont, Ky., for Atlanta, made up one of the shipments which passed through Nashville on Thursday. It was the largest shipment of the season.

—The total receipt of hogs yesterday was 6,450—3,950 by rail, and 2,500 on foot. Only two of the slaughter houses were in operation. At these 4,900 head were killed.

—Fines amounting to one hundred and thirty dollars were imposed upon courtesans in the City Court yesterday for keeping disorderly houses. That's the way to do it.

—Most acceptable favors are frequently conferred upon us by Mr. J. T. Sweeney, the polite assistant clerk of the Chancery Court. We beg leave to thank him sincerely.

—A brilliant sophomore in Dartmouth College, when recently interrogated by a professor as to to the meaning of the word *passover*, replied that it signified the crossing of the Red Sea by the Israelites.

—A man crawled two and a quarter miles on all fours, in the northern part of New York State, last Saturday, to win a wager of ten dollars. He made the distance in two hours and six minutes.

—The stockholders of the Louisville Manufacturing Company will hold a meeting at their counting-rooms to-day at 3 o'clock. All interested are desired to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

—The internal revenue collected during the last fiscal year amounted to $305,612,767 16. The expense of collecting this was $3,966,521 55, to which should be added what are termed office expenses, amounting to $2,166,592 50.

—"Is there any word of one syllable in the English language," asks the heroine of a new novel, "that includes so many revolting ideas as the word 'bill!'" "None except hell," answers her father, "and I sometimes think they're synonomous."

—Some of our coal merchants received sixteen thousand bushels of the "precious stuff" from Hawesville and Cannelton yesterday. It is offered at 32 cents per bushel, while the Pittsburg coal, what little there is of it, is selling at 60 cents per bushel.

—A friend to the "Korkleg" cause sent up a programme of the "White Crook" to some acquaintances in this city, who, upon the receipt of it, took the first train for Nashville, saw the "Crook," and returned home on the morning train yesterday, highly delighted.

—The clipper of the New Albany Ledger clips items of local news from both the Journal and Courier every day. He never fails to give the Courier paper credit but seldom or never extends that courtesy to the Journal. Why this unfairness?

—The tobacco and cotton markets were pretty active yesterday. Thirty-eight hogsheads tobacco sold at from $4 60 to $15 25, and one hundred and twenty-one bales of cotton were offered at bids ranging, according to classification, from 14½ to 15½c.

—Three iron-clads, the Tennessee, Nashville, and Osage, the two former noted Confederate rams, were sold at auction in New Orleans last Friday. They brought $21,000. The Tennessee cost $1,500,000, in Confederate money, and the Nashville $1,000,000.

—A number of our most influential citizens met at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday for the purpose of consummating some plan to replenish the coal market from Hawesville and Cannelton. Without having taken any definite step in the matter, the meeting adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

—The matrimonial fever has broken out afresh in this latitude. Two more nuptial parties registered at the Willard Hotel yesterday, viz: N. Kelley and lady, of Eminence, attended by Miss Kelly and Mr. G. W. Reese. F. Payne Stone and lady, of Shelby county, attended by Miss Forman, Miss Floyd, Mr. W. M. Forman, T. L. Floyd, and Frank Walcott.

—The theaters throughout the country are experiencing a serious decline in their audiences, and none but first-rate artists will now draw full houses. The dull times in business, and the expectations of financial troubles, make the people careful how they spend their spare dollars. The "flush" period of the war is over, and not likely soon to return.

THE BALLOON THE HOUSETOP

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And all the neighborhood had gathered there
Its rabbies and its tons; and bright the moon
Shone o'er the house-top where they met
A score of backs crooked threat'ningly, and when
Mooun ling arose with its horrible yell,
Green eyes flashed hate to eye that gleamed again,
And all was equally as a night in-ferno.

## JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. C. W. JOHNSTON JUDGE—NOVEMBER TERM—SEVENTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings in this court yesterday were as stated below

John Bluch, discharged.

Wm. H. Marshall, continued for defendant, and bail fixed at $100, two watches to be delivered to E. D. Kennedy.

Thomas Williams, continued for plaintiff, and defendant recognized in $200, boots to be delivered to Chas. Branford.

Dallas Gardner, capias set aside and defendant recognized in $200.

Mike Gallagher, continued for defendant, and bailed in $200.

Sarah Laws, continued for defendant, and bailed in $200.

L. B. Proctor, continued for plaintiff, and defendant bailed in $500.

George and David Razcur, dismissed.

Sol Stone and Strother Bland, affidavits filed by consent, and remission of all except $25 attorney's fee and costs of judgment.

Carey and Shannon, marriage suggested and dismissed.

Geo. Ann Ward, continued for plaintiff.

Chas. Guilford, (*de lunatico*), committee appointed.

Nick McCann, grand larceny, verdict guilty and one year's imprisonment.

Matt Dughton, *nolle prosequi* and discharged.

Mudd, judgment against Chas. Guy and Samuel Boardman and continued.

O'Connor, judgment for $50.

Silas Johnson, watch to be given to Strother Bland.

The business of the November term of the Court will be finished to day.

GENERAL S. B. BUCKNER'S PROPERTY.—It is known to most of our citizens that during the war the real estate in this city belonging to General Simon Bolivar Buckner was attached and sold by his creditors. All of the sales thus made were duly confirmed, except in the case of his house on Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, which was bought in by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company in 1862. In consequence of the non-confirmation of this sale, about a month ago General Buckner, through his counsel, filed in the Chancery Court a proposition to have the house resold, inasmuch as it had brought not more than half its real value. A motion to this affect, introduced yesterday by Jeff. Brown, Esq., was rejected by Chancellor Pirtle in the following

DECISION.

M. A. Bedford vs. Simon B. Buckner. On the motion of Jefferson Brown to open the biddings.

At first I thought the purchaser, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, had no right to be a purchaser of the house and lot, and they seemed to make no resistance to the motion. But, by the 12th section of the Charter, it is enacted "that they shall have power to erect warehouses, workshops, and all other kinds of buildings necessary for the transaction of the business of the company." Now, for aught this court can officially know (and there is no proof on either side), this property may have been adjoining their depot, even, and been the most necessary and fit property about for the carrying on of the business of the company.

This sale was made on the 15th of May, 1863, on credits of six, twelve, and eighteen months, and the several installments of the purchase were regularly paid up. The sale was not formally confirmed, but the receipt and disposition of the money in Court ought to be deemed an acceptance of the bid, and a contract complete, so that the biddings did not stand for opening after this lapse of years.

The application to open the biddings is therefore rejected.

To which the defendants, by counsel, except.

POLICE COURT MATTERS.—The Court met as usual yesterday morning, with S. A. Atchison, Esq., on the bench in the absence of His Honor Judge Price. The proceedings were as follows:

John Held, assault and battery on James Gilligan; $100 to answer. Charles Rich, in same case; discharged.

Robert Bolling, stealing United States currency from Allie Cheathamm; discharged.

William Harrington, assault and battery on James Donahue; $100 to answer.

Sam Bryant, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and injury to property of J. H. Willson, on Fifth street; $100 to answer this morning.

Drunk and disorderly: Charles Vogel, fined $3. J. W. Moore, fined $3, Henry Bowing and Chas. Owens, fined $5 each; Emma Atkinson and Agnes Carroll, discharged. Henry Stier, fined $3. C. W. Spaulding, fined $3.

DOCKET CASES.

On the call of the regular trial docket, the following cases were disposed of as mentioned: Continued, 3. dismissed, 2. jury and verdict, 11. The parties fined were the following—all for keeping disorderly houses: Jennie Laws, Elizabeth Hooper, Clara Wilson, Jane Williams, Mary Hyfle, America Slaughter, Joe Keys alias Lawrence, Clara Munford, Emma Crawford, and Cordelia Randolph, fined $10 each; Nancy Allen and Elvira Glover, fined $15 each.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—Miss Julia Dean's benefit last evening was attended by one of the most select and appreciative audiences we have seen in the theater for two weeks. "Married not Mated" was presented in admirable style and drew forth unstinted applause.

Miss Dean makes her last appearance this season this afternoon and to-night. The plays are "Pauline, or the Assassin of the Chateau" for this evening and the "Woman in White" for the matinee.

On Monday evening Chanfrau begins a short engagement.

☞ The Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville railroad has laid the track to Trenton, in Todd county, Kentucky, about ten miles north of the terminus of the Edgefield and Kentucky railroad, and trains will run next week from Nashville to that point. Trenton is a small village in the southwestern end of Todd county, one of the most fertile, productive, and wealthy counties of Southern Kentucky. The track is being laid at the rate of half a mile per day, and the cars will soon run to Pembroke, in Christian county.

HOGELAND'S IRON CLOTHES WASHER.—This newly patented machine, which is now on exhibition at J. S. Lithgow & Co.'s, corner Third and Main streets, is attracting a good deal of attention, and, unless we are deceived as to its merits, is destined to become very popular. It is very simple in construction, and is almost as neat as a sewing machine. It does its work with such rapidity that a girl of twelve years old can do the washing of a family in an hour or less. As it is made entirely of iron, except its rubber connections, it will last a life-time, and will wash anything "from a shirt collar to a rag carpet." Mr. Hogeland has certificates from the Mayor of Indianapolis and the proprietors of all the hotels there, who pronounce his machine superior to any they have ever seen.

The census of the District of Columbia, just completed, shows a total population of one hundred and fifty-four thousand.

## NEW MUSIC.

THE MOSS ROSE POLKA. Composed and dedicated by W. S. HAYS. Louisville: Published by Messrs. Mozart Hall. Cincinnati: J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

This is certainly not inferior to any in Mr. Hays's catalogue of popular ballads. It is gotten up in the best style of the lithographic art, and is embellished by a character vignette of singular beauty.

THE SONG OF GRAY HAIR. Words by A. Fitzgerald, Esq. Music by Charles L. Ward, of Shelbyville, Ky. Louisville: The Louisville Journal; published by D. P. Faulds, Louisville.

Both the author of the words and music have succeeded most happily in the production of this song. Having heard the piece sung and played, we can testify to its great excellence. Indeed we know of no latter-day musical composition that is so prettily worded and so simply, yet exquisitely arranged to music. It cannot fail, we think, to have a wide circulation among music-loving people here and elsewhere. The opening stanza gives a very fair idea of the literary merit of the song:

Ah, well I remember how early and gold
And flowing the locks which I then used to fold,
And the day I first saw them, half-never to forget!
How it thrilled my heart that hath loved thee is painless and cold!
Sweet to recall the dear dreams now departed,
That glowed in our youth-time so precious and fair,
But I grieve on those locks, and their sad changes have started,
For lo! in their midst is a single gray hair.

"Cora Bell," a very pretty song and chorus, words by Mr. J. Ward Childs, and music by the popular balladist, Walter Lurton, will be issued to-day from the press of Mr. Tripp, Jefferson street, near Third. It is a pleasing melody, and we expect it will become quite popular.

A MEAT STEALER.—John Zumer very coolly stole a piece of pork, weighing forty-five pounds, from the stall of Mr. J. Loug, in the Second-street Market, yesterday afternoon; but before he had gone far with his ill-gotten rations, he was nabbed by Capt. Junot and lodged in the First-street Station-house. So much for Zumer.

☞ Coleman's Rural World, an excellent agricultural paper, after the first of January, will be published weekly at $2 a year. Normon J. Coleman, St. Louis, Mo., publisher.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—The following real estate transfers were made from November 29th to December 6th, 1867, inclusive:

Max. Dinkelspiel to Aaron Hirsh, 25 x by 85 feet on Green, between Tenth and Eleventh streets ..... $7,000 00
C. Nibur to B. Dagger, 35 by 165 feet on Madison, between Shelby and Campbell streets ..... 2,700 00
C. W. Erdmon to Sarah C. Carlin, 21 by 164 feet on Chestnut, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets ..... 2,500 00
George Beuling to Henry Vonderhaide, 22 by 150 feet on the south side of Madison, between Shelby and Campbell streets ..... 2,300 00
L. L. Winans to Henry Spalder, 15½ by 78 feet on Green, between Twenth and Thirteenth streets ..... 1,750 00
Arnold Ewerarge to John D. Glesse, 30 by 150 feet on the west side of Sixteenth street, and south of Southern Depot ..... 1,600 00
Thos. C. Robinson to Thos. H. Sullivan, 45 by 150 feet on the west side of Shelby street ..... 1,500 00
Andrew Martin, &c., to Selina Campion, 20 by 80 feet on Vine, between Jackson and Hancock street ..... 875 00
J. W. Henning to Ed. Riely, &c., 28 by 85 feet in the south side of Rose Lane street ..... 500 00
S. J. Hobbs to Michael Linix, 25 by 50 feet on Market, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets ..... 500 00
Thos. J. Bell to W. V. Hall, 9 acres of land in Jefferson county ..... 900 00
Isham Henderson to Elijah Hardaway, 25 by 150 feet on Preston, between Eleventh and Elizabeth streets ..... 250 00
Isham Henderson to Napoleon Bonaparte, 25 by 150 feet on Preston, between Eleventh and Elizabeth streets ..... 250 00
Patrick Sullivan to John J. Shorevs, 12 by 150 feet on Oak, between Ninth and Tenth streets ..... 165 00

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, from November 29th to December 6th, 1867, inclusive:

August Schlinger to Mary E. Lott.
Mathiah Biggs to Margaret Carter.
Abraham Lederman to Sarah Kuhn.
B. W. Thomas to Nancy A. Oldham.
Patrick Quinn to Mary Brogan.
Samuel Ross to Nancy R. Miller.
Thomas H. Glover to Lula A. Wilson.
John Drosler to Josephine Dasbel.
Joseph White to Elizabeth Ann Kelley.
Samuel Rice to Mary Wallace.
Leo Spalger to Ione M. Schimpel.
W. H. Terrell to Mrs. V. K. Chinn.
J. T. Handley to Anna E. Graham.
Jasper Terry to Miss Montgomery Watson.
L. H. Semple to Ellen Quigley.
Agust Rohrer to Anna E. Kohler.
Robert J. Woodfolk to L. Louisa Crotchfield.
John Vonnle to Marianne Farquar.
Edwin W. Hayes to Fannie M. Bradley.
Charlton B. Rogers to Jane M. Anderson.
Frank Wagner to Addie Cameron.
Theodore M. Schaefer to Amelia Ferding.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

From the Frankfort Yeoman.
FRANKFORT, Dec. 6, 1867.

CASES DECIDED.

Lucas vs. Beyer et al., reversed.
Melcsand vs. Cantrell, Scott, affirmed.
Roberts vs. Commonwealth, Trimble; affirmed.
Hilliard vs. same, Miller; affirmed.
Commonwealth vs. Skeggs, &c., Larue; reversed.

ORDERS.

Eggleston vs. Craig, Lincoln.
Fraley vs. Chinn vs. Hall, Harrison; petitions for rehearing overruled.
Cowan, &c., vs. Christopher, Madison; rule awarded against next friend to show cause why he proceeds his appeal and why same should not be dismissed, returnable on the 1st December, 1867.
W. Edgill McHenry qualified as Attorney at Law of this Court.
Gentry vs. Gentry's executor, Madison; subpœna duces tecum awarded, and papers filed by consent of parties.
Gritzer et al. vs. Craig, &c., Gallatin; consent of appellees entered to dismissal of appeal filed October 16, 1867, may be used as part of record.
Hulett et al. vs. Turner, Madison; Heatherington vs. Parsley et al., Madison; Gooch et al. vs. Hall et al., Madison; Noland's executor vs. Gaither et al., Madison; Shinn vs. Vanhook et al., submitted on briefs.
Reeves, Johnson et al., Madison; argued by Maj. S. Turner for appellant, and cause submitted.
Gentry vs. Gentry's executor, Madison; argued by C. F. Jacob, Jr., for appellee, and Major S. Turner for appellant, and cause submitted.

A NEGRO CONVENTION.—A convention of negro delegates assembled in this city on Tuesday to confer upon matters of interest to their race, but as it had no more political significance than a gathering for corn-shucking, we paid little or no attention to their coming or going. One thing we were glad to hear, and this is that these delegates repudiated the Clark county resolutions and passed others, and made speeches of a totally different character. They, in effect, repudiated the advice of intemperate demagogues and refused to array themselves in any hostile attitude towards their former masters. The negroes have thus shown themselves to be possessed of more discretion and judgment than some white men, and they have gained in the good will of the party which can alone do anything affecting their interests. This party has no disposition to do anything for their injury, but everything for their real good, and is the best judge of wherein that good consists. Let the negroes go to work and eschew politics and they will fare well.—*Maysville Eagle.*

The New York Mail says: "The engagement of Miss Kitty Dix, youngest daughter of General Dix, our Minister to France, to Mr. Walch, formerly of Brooklyn, is announced. The wedding is to take place soon, and many elegant bridal presents have already been sent to Paris from this side of the water. Miss Dix is noted for her queenly manner and high breeding, and appears to great advantage in society."

During the removal of articles from the Patis Exhibition in the Italian section a workman called on one of his comrades to assist him in lifting an immense cheese which had stood against a wall, and they found that the article was as light as a drum. A family of rats had installed themselves in it, and nothing but a mere shell remained.

## CITY ITEMS.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 81 and 83 Fifth street.

FOR THIS WEEK.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS, Dec. 6th and 7th, 1867, commencing at 7 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, we will sell by catalogue $10,000 worth of diamonds, gold and silver watches, splendid oil paintings, and other valuable goods.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 7th, 1867, at 10 o'clock, regular sale of furniture and household goods at our Auction Rooms.

CITY AND RAILROAD TAXES, 1867.—Ten per cent will be added to all city tax bills not paid before December 10, 1867, after which date the collection of every bill will be enforced.

d5 3 ADOLPH RAMMERS

## CITY ITEMS.

☞ Parents consulting the health and respectable appearance of their children will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase one of those beautiful suits and overcoats at Masonic Temple Clothing Store, for they have the largest and most complete stock of boys', youths', and children's clothing ever brought to this city, and selling at very low prices. Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. d7 d2

CORAL.—We call the especial attention of the ladies to the large and magnificent new stock of corals which are on exhibition at COOK & GOODMAN'S.


ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
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P

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

SENATE.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Corbett introduced a bill amendatory of the act making appropriations for Government service for the year ending June, 1868. The bill is similar to the one recently introduced by Mr. Williams. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill to supply the deficiences incurred in the survey of the Indian reservations. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the Senate whether, since the 23d of June, 1860, any unexpended balance of appropriations for objects named in the laws making such appropriations have been used to supply any deficiency of any other item, or have been transferred to any other account, or used for any other purpose, and, if so, by what authority.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill providing that from and after the 30th of June next there shall annually be set aside from the surplus interest of the Naval Pension Fund the sum of $150,000 for the purpose of forming the nucleus of a naval insurance fund, which shall be increased by a yearly charge upon the pay of each officer of the navy entitled to the benefit of such a fund, except midshipmen and third assistant engineers, at the following rates: Commodores $90, captains $80, commanders $70, assistant commanders $60, lieutenants $50, masters and engineers $30, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers $20, and all other officers of the staff and marine corps according to their relative or assimilated rank in the foregoing line of officers. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Thayer called up his resolution heretofore offered and amended it to read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate if Edward Cooper had assumed the duties of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on the 30th of November, and if so, under what law and by what authority, if any, he was allowed to do so, or whether he had been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury either before or since the present session of Congress convened, or whether he has performed the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, or as acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, also the nature of the commission given to the said Cooper, and the time it has to run. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Corbett introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to contract for a loan, and issue bonds of the United States for the same, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after —— years, payable in forty years, bearing interest and payable in gold, and to place the same upon the market for the purpose of redeeming the United States bonds commonly called five-twenties as they mature.

Mr. Corbett said the intention was to show to the holders of five-twenties that the Government would redeem its faith where pledged, and as it had not been pledged heretofore in regard to the five-twenties, and as it would be impossible to redeem them in coin by the provisions of the act authorizing their issue, this loan would take their place, and be redeemable with gold, with a low rate of interest, giving the Government an opportunity to return to specie payments.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Drake's resolution censuring the President's Message was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. Cattell introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, to end the operation of so much of the act of April 12th, 1866, as provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may retire and cancel United States notes to the amount of four millions per month.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate took up Mr. Edmunds' bill pledging the faith of the United States to pay the public debt in coin.

Mr Hendricks offered a substitute, providing that, whereas, the public debt of the United States, except where otherwise provided by law, was incurred on the faith and credit of the United States, and that the same would be redeemable in lawful money of the United States, which was declared by Congress to be a legal tender for debts, public and private, except duties on customs, and, whereas, it is not good policy that Congress should pledge the nation to incur more burdens than the law requires, therefore

*Resolved*, That the public debt of the United States, except where the law provides for its payment in coin, shall be redeemed in lawful money of the United States, and henceforth the United States stands pledged accordingly.

Mr. Hendricks hoped the proposition would go to the Committee on Finances.

On motion of Mr Sherman they were so referred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of the correspondence between the United States and the French Governments in regard to the International Monetary Conference held at Paris in June and July last. Also, to furnish copies of instructions to or reports from delegates from this country.

Whereupon the Senate provided for adjournment until Monday, and, after a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York relative to bonded goods. Also of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana for the repeal of the cotton tax.

The Speaker stated that the regular business in order was the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, on which the gentleman from Massachusetts was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Schenck appealed to Mr Boutwell to give way, that the House might proceed to vote on the bill offered by himself yesterday from the Committee of Ways and Means, repealing the act which gives authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to contract the currency.

Mr. Boutwell declined as it would lead to a long debate. He however yielded the floor to Mr. Hooper, of Mass., who proposed to offer a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the House the amount of revenue annually collected by taxation should not exceed $300,000,000, and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill so modifying the internal taxation as to reduce the revenue from the internal tax to $300,000,000, and instructing the Committee to make appropriation not to exceed that amount, including the interest on the public debt, and appropriations reported to the House.

Mr. Spalding wished to discuss the matter, therefore should object. The resolution was not read, and the House resumed the consideration of the subject of impeachment.

Mr. Boutwell finished his speech commenced yesterday.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, proceeded to address the House against the impeachment resolution. He said that the gentleman from Massachusetts had made out a much better case than the record made out, but he presumed it was fair for him to conclude that the judgment of the House would be passed on the record and that was all he desired. The gentleman had consumed his time in a persistent attack on the feature of the minority report which, so far as the proceeding was concerned, might be stricken from the record without affecting the case in the remotest degree.

No member of the minority of the committee regarded the doctrine that only crimes and misdemeanors indictable under the Statute of the United States would justify impeachment as of the slightest importance so far as the correct determination of the nation was concerned. The minority affirmed the doctrine to be correct, although it was introduced into the report rather as a suggestion than as a declaration of law. It was immaterial what opinions members might have on it. He would let it rest, and wait for some person to answer it, when a case should arise in which it might be important.

Nevertheless he challenged the gentlemen from Massachusetts to give to the House a single case wherein the English House of Lords had crossed the path of the report of the minority in this case. The position which the minority occupied was that no civil officer of the United States could be lawfully impeached except for a crime or misdemeanor known to law, and he would give the gentleman from Massachusetts the privilege of bringing in common law, statute law, and Parliamentary law.

Mr. Wilson here reminded the gentleman from Massachusetts that he (Boutwell) had signed the report of the Reconstruction Committee asserting that in some matters on which he now claimed the impeachment of the President he (the President) had not been actuated by wrong motives.

He (Mr. Wilson) was not here to defend the President. He must be a bold man who would do that. For himself, he had not sufficient boldness, even had he the inclination. But he was not prepared to say a committee so able, so pertinacious, as the Committee on Reconstruction, was wrong when it declared that the President had been actuated by no improper motives in the very acts for which the House was now asked to impeach him. As to the surrender of property to Southern railroad companies, he (Mr. Wilson) would dispose of argument on that point by showing that it was done not by the President but by Secretary Stanton and from motives of public policy, to open channels of trade and commerce.

Referring to the intimation of Mr Boutwell that soldiers would be used to prevent the blacks from voting in the South, Mr Wilson remarked that the House was asked to impeach the President of high crimes and misdemeanors, because it is feared that he might do something wrong. He thought, however, the House would determine whether the President had already committed high crimes and misdemeanors, not whether he might possibly do so at some future time. The case should be tried on the record, and on that he would willingly take the vote of the House.

In conclusion he said: I believe the country desires to have the case disposed of now. They desire to have it out of the way, either by sending the articles of impeachment to the Senate at once or laying the whole subject on the table. I believe the people of the country desire that we shall have done with this subject, in order that we may give our undivided attention to other matters. And therefore, having gone thus hastily, briefly, and imperfectly over the long argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and depending on the strength of the case as presented in the minority report, or rather depending on the weakness of the case as found in the records, I move the subject be laid on the table.

The motion caused much excitement, and a hum of disapprobation from the members favoring impeachment.

Mr. Stevens expressed the hope that Mr. Wilson would not ask a vote on his motion. It was the most extraordinary thing he ever heard of.

The Speaker reminded Mr. Stevens that the motion was not debatable.

Mr. Farnsworth desired to know, as a parliamentary question, whether, if this subject were laid on the table, that would prevent any member calling it up again as a privileged question, and moving the impeachment of the President.

The Speaker replied that if this subject was now laid upon the table no member could call it up as a privileged question; but that any member could propose the impeachment of the President, or any other civil officer, at any time, even though that officer had already been presented to the Senate, tried, and acquitted.

Mr. Schenck intimated jocularly a desire to know whether it would be in order, in connection with the motion to lay on the table, to propose that a gold medal should be presented to Andrew Johnson.

The Speaker replied seriously that the motion was not debatable.

Mr. Logan desired to ask a question but did not get an opportunity. He therefore moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Maynard moved that when the House adjourn it do so till Monday next.

The yeas and nays were called for—yeas 62, nays 105. On Mr. Logan's motion the yeas were 54, nays 107. These two votes indicate the relative strength of the impeachers and anti-impeachers.

Mr. Schenck moved to adjourn till Monday—yeas 50; nays 106.

Mr. Schenck asked the unanimous consent of the House for himself and Logan to occupy five minutes each in explaining their position.

Mr. Randall objected.

Mr. Schenck moved a call of the House.

Mr. Robinson asked whether it would be in order to move as a privileged question that the gentleman from Ohio (Schenck) be impeached for obstructing the action of Congress, and that he be suspended from office during the pendency of the case? [Laughter.]

The Speaker replied it would be.

The yeas and nays were taken on the question whether there would be a call of the House—yeas 47, nays 114.

Mr Logan made further efforts to get the House to listen to his proposition, but there were objections on both sides, and voting by yeas and nays on dilatory motion continued until the majority apparently yielded at 5.20 by a vote of 8 against 77.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

Attorney-General Stanbery has rendered an opinion that there is no doubt the title of the United States to Harper's Ferry is perfect.

There is authority for stating that there will be a contraction of the legal tender during December.

Our Vice Consul at Havana, under date of the 27th ultimo, says the cholera is still prevailing there.

A special to the Times says: The public debt statement will show an increase of eight or ten millions owing to the paying of interest. Twenty-eight millions of coin will be required for the same purpose soon, but there are one hundred millions of coin in the treasury now.

A special to the Herald says: The whisky fraud investigating committee will urge a reduction of the tax to 50 cents, to be collected according to the capacity of the still.

A special to the Tribune says: The House Committee on Foreign Affairs are unanimously of opinion that additional legislation is necessary for the protection of American citizens traveling abroad.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning on the subject of electing a Sergeant-at-Arms in place of the present incumbent, Geo. T. Brown. The name of Gen. Burbridge, of Kentucky, was proposed, but did not command sufficient strength to warrant it. All the Senators concurred in the faith and efficiency of Mr Brown, and that he be allowed to remain in his present position.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.

Honolulu dates to Nov. 14th have been received. The King had just completed a new residence, in which he gave a grand banquet. There were about 500 natives in attendance, but few foreigners.

The Honolulu Advertiser publishes an account of the discovery of an island in the Arctic Ocean, by Capt. Long, of the whaleship Nile, though it proves to be a portion of the Polar Continent. The past season, the mildest experienced by the oldest whalemen, enabled the Captain to reach latitude 73 30. He examined the land attentively along its entire southern coast, and sketched its appearance. It is quite elevated, and contains, near its center, about longitude 180, what resembled an extinct volcano. It is estimated to be 3,000 feet high. He named the country Urongell's Land, after the Russian explorer. The Nile sailed several days along the coast, and approached within fifteen miles of the land which was free from snow, and appeared to be covered with vegetation. It is impossible to tell how far the land extends northward, but he could see a range of mountains in the distance.

A horrible tragedy took place aboard the American whaling bark Eagle. A negro seaman murdered a Portuguese boy, and afterwards cut his own throat.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 6.

The Cumberland river has risen two and a half feet, and is still rising.

The Senate to-day postponed further legislation on the question of admitting negroes to office and the jury box until the 15th of January.

The omnibus bill, appropriating from three to five millions of dollars to railroads in the State has passed its final reading in the House, and is now a law.

The Republican caucus at the capitol to-night passed a resolution requesting the State Central Committee to postpone the Convention until the 22d of January.

# EUROPE.

## Atlantic Cable Telegrams.

### The London Times on the Transfer of St. Thomas.

### Another Fenian Arrested

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Times has an editorial on the subject of the sale of the island of St. Thomas to the United States. It is pleased with the transfer, and hopes that the sanitary measures of the Americans will extinguish the contagious fevers which are so prevalent in that island.

Wm. Hogan was arrested in Birmingham yesterday evening for complicity in the Fenian operations. It is alleged that he was the person who furnished arms for the mob which rescued the prisoners Kelly and Dorsey from the police at Manchester.

ST. LOUIS, Dec 6.

Peter Chrisman, the murderer of Moses Ross and his son in May last, was hanged in the jail yard at noon to-day.

The flouring mill of Emfried, in Lenox, St. Clair county, Illinois, was burned on Wednesday morning, together with a large amount of wheat. The mill was insured for $5,000 in the Illinois Mutual and $5,000 in the Hartford. The stock was insured for $2,000 in the North American of Philadelphia, and $[illegible] each in the Sangamo and Era.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Times' editorial on the correspondence in the controversy says Lord Stanley is right in refusing to permit the policy of England to be reviewed by any foreign power whatever. On all other points England will gladly meet the United States half way, as she is thoroughly tired of discussion.

## SUMMARY OF NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec 6.

The large manufacturing establishment on the corner of Pearl and John streets, Brooklyn, owned by Samuel B. Mitchell, and occupied by the New York Condensed Milk Company, N. C. Hickcock, and Henry Bishopric, manufacturer of bread powders, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $125,000; insurance $91,000.

The ship Lord Brougham arrived this morning from Hamburg. She reports the death of 73 passengers on the passage. The ship was 48 days out, and brought 382 passengers. There have been no new cases for eight days, and those remaining (about 20) are of a mild form.

The river steamers Ohio, Gen. McDonald, Austin, and Syracuse were seized for carrying an excess of passengers. All were released on giving bonds for $20,000 each.

A Havana letter says: Through letters from Madrid it is rumored here that ex-Queen Christina and Romero Naverez are urging the cession of the Island of Cuba to the United States for a consideration of about $200,000,000.

The Herald's special Mexican telegram from Havana says a demand was about being made upon Guatemala for injuries sustained by the invasion of the Cheapas. Escobedo is reported to have said that fifteen thousand men could seize on Cuba.

Ortega is still a prisoner.

The embalmer of Maximilian's remains has been prosecuted for selling relics of the Prince.

Some of the members of Congress are in prison.

The Herald's special telegram from Havana contains further news from St. Thomas and the other West India Islands. The report that the U. S. steamers DeSoto and Monongahela had been totally wrecked in a storm off Santa Cruz is confirmed. It was thought most of the crews would be saved.

More earthquake shocks are reported, and everybody was trying to emigrate.

The Danish Commissioner had arrived to deliver the Island of St. Thomas to the United States.

The frigate Navarra, with Maximilian's remains, left Havana yesterday for Trieste.

OSWEGO, Dec. 6.

A portion of the Welland canal fleet arrived here yesterday afternoon and this morning.

## CANADA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.

The debate on the Northwest territory question was continued in the House of Commons last night. It is understood that the measure will be passed at once.

Notice of inquiry was given as to whether the Government intended making any appropriation during the present session for the improvement of the harbors on the east coast of Lake Huron.

BUFFALO, Dec. 6.

The propeller City of Detroit, which left this afternoon for the upper lakes, is probably the last boat this season.

A heavy storm is raging, and the prospects are turning to cold. The canal is still open.

TORONTO, Dec. 6.

A large fire occurred at Seathforth this morning. A large portion of the town was destroyed.

HELENA, M. T., Dec 5.

The President's message was published entire by this morning's Herald, in advance of all papers north of Salt Lake. The Herald office was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the triumph. The citizens are enthusiastic over the event.

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UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject of the evening lecture—"The Christian View of the Mechanical Profession."

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A HIGHWAY TRAGEDY.—A terrible murder was committed Thursday about 4 o'clock, near Rains' spring, on the Nolensville pike, and not far from the Nashville corporation line. Two farmers, Joseph Jordan and K Ryan, in the morning started from the plantation of Carroll McCanless. (Jordan's father-in-law, who lives four miles from Nolensville,) with a load of cotton, and, when setting out, were, perhaps, as good friends as ever two men were. As is too frequently the case, however, with our genial agriculturists, they had with them a bottle of whisky, from which they frequently imbibed, and soon became quarrelsome.

On nearing Rains' Spring, they became hotly involved in a battle of words about a horse which Jordan accused Ryan of taking from him by the aid of a party of Federal soldiers during the war, and Ryan, losing all control of himself, drew a revolver and fired twice at Jordan, one ball entering the right arm at the elbow and the other entering near the heart, killing him instantly. Not satisfied with this, Ryan struck his victim two heavy blows over the head with his weapon, then leaped from the wagon and made good his escape, leaving the body to the care of the negro driver and the farmers who were a short distance in the rear on their way to the city.—*Union and Dispatch.*

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The Postmaster-General's report gives some interesting intelligence with reference to the mail service with Europe. It appears that during the past six years the department has paid for the transportation of our mails from $150,000 to $200,000 a year in gold over its receipts to the British Government. The treaty under which this excessive expenditure is made, however, expires in January, and the Postmaster General has advertised for proposals to carry the mails during 1868. Twelve cents in gold for each letter has heretofore been paid for the mail service to Great Britain, but by new contracts resulting from the above proposals, during 1868 the foreign letter mails will be carried at 15 cents an ounce, making the cost per letter five cents, and books, papers, and other printed matter, at six cents per pound, payable in currency. Four mails weekly are to go per New York to Great Britain after New Year's day, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The report shows an unexpended balance of $700,000 available for the current fiscal year, and estimates the deficiency for 1869 at $2,500,000.

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Farragut and his officers were "smothered with kisses" by female Swedes. Swedes to the suite.—*N. Y. World.*

# EXECUTION OF THE FENIANS AT MANCHESTER.

### THE SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

[illegible]

The sentence of the law on the three Fenian convicts, Allen, Larkin, and Gould, condemned for the murder of Sergeant Brett, was executed on them this morning at seven minutes past 8 o'clock, before the New Bailey Prison here, without the slightest disturbance arising. A dense fog prevailed at the time.

Last night the following anonymous letter was received at the prison by the executioner, Calcraft:

"SIR—If you hang any of the gentlemen condemned to death at New Bailey it will be worse for you. You will not survive afterward."

Calcraft immediately wrote to the magistrates in charge of the arrangements for the execution as follows, and inclosing the anonymous note:

GENTLEMEN: I have received the inclosed letter. It seems a serious job. I hope you will look after it, and that I shall get safe home again. Yours,

WILLIAM CALCRAFT.

Throughout the whole night the streets were surprisingly quiet. In consequence of the arrangements of the barricades keeping back the crowd, the nearest point available for sightseers was far removed from the front of the gallows that it became a matter of comparatively little importance to get a foremost place, and there was thus little inducement for a mob to assemble. From 1 till 4 o'clock there were not more than two or three hundred persons outside the two extreme inclosures. As the morning advanced it became very cold, and a dense fog set in, rendering the position of the waiting crowd exceedingly uncomfortable. As a counteractive they kept constantly on the move, and to the same end the police force who were on duty beneath the gallows were repeatedly drilled.

At 5 o'clock the crowd began to increase, and became very noisy, stamping with their feet and singing popular airs. Every barricade was guarded by an immense force of police, and the special constables, of whom there were several thousands on duty, were very jealous in watching against the passage of the mob within the inclosure.

After 6 o'clock the crowd increased very rapidly, but by this time the fog had become so dense that the scaffold could only be seen looming very dimly through the mist by the crowd at the outside barricades.

Besides the officials charged with the execution of the sentence of the law, only reporters were admitted to the prison, obtaining admission at six minutes to 8 o'clock.

About this time, the Seventy-second Highlanders, with loaded arms, were marched to the foot of the scaffold, and drawn up in a double line. On a high platform, on each side of the scaffold, a company of eighteen soldiers was stationed, kneeling, and with muskets pointed, out of sight of the crowd.

Just after the first faint stroke of the prison bell was heard, considerable alarm was excited by the noise of an explosion, like the sharp crack of a rifle, but the fears which, in the nervous agitation prevailing in all minds at the moment, were so easily raised, were as quickly dispelled by the information that the noise had been caused by the explosion of a fog signal by a passing train.

Immediately thereafter the mournful procession of the condemned was seen proceeding to the gallows. Allen came first, followed by Larkin, and Gould brought up the rear. Three Roman Catholic priests accompanied them. The three prisoners walked with a firm, quick step, repeating audibly the words of the Litany. As Allen approached the foot of the scaffold, and proceeded to ascend the long stair leading to it, he turned around as if to assure himself that his companions maintained their firmness, and, seeing them following quietly, he proceeded with head erect. Larkin wore a more indifferent air. Gould passed up with a smile upon his face, and his eyes fixed upward. None of the prisoners seemed to take any notice of the soldiers or the arrangements made for the protection of the scaffold.

The procession went on to the scaffold at four minutes after 8. The prisoners were accompanied by Fathers Gadd and Quick, who had been with them in the condemned cells from 10 o'clock last night.

The prisoners, Larkin and Gould, took part in the service which was performed while the procession was on its way to the gallows, repeating, after the priests, "Jesus, have mercy on us! Lord, have mercy on us!" Immediately on passing through the doorway, Allen, who was the first to step on the scaffold, took up his position beneath the right rope, and looked around him with a sad expression. Notwithstanding the dense mist which prevailed at the time, he was recognized by the crowd, and there were several cries of "Poor Allen." Calcraft immediately drew the cap over his face, and attached the rope. Gould was next placed. Before passing under the care of the hangman, he shook Allen's hand, and kissed him. Larkin, in his turn, stepped on the scaffold firmly, speaking at the same time, to some one who was following him, and looked anxiously to the distant crowd, both right and left.

When the arrangements had been completed, Calcraft with his assistant, and the priests, withdrew within an inclosure. After a few seconds' delay, during which the wretched men were all heard exclaiming, with great earnestness, "Jesus, have mercy on us!" the bolt was drawn, and the three men dropped, with a sudden plunge beneath the screen. They were almost entirely lost to the sight of the crowd. Larkin struggled fearfully for a considerable time, but the other two seemed to die almost immediately. Some wild shrieks were heard from the crowd, but the majority soon dispersed. There was no show of military on the streets, and no disturbance attempted.

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SHARP PRACTICE ON A ROBBER WHO HAD PLANTED TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—It may be recollected that the office of the Sheriff of Bates county was robbed on the 25th of October of some $11,000 or $12,000, and that recently nearly all the money had been recovered. The Bates Record gives an account of the manner of its recovery, from which it appears that one of the parties implicated, named John Walt, having been arrested, formed a plan of escape, in which he was assisted by the Deputy Sheriff and an assistant, which ended in this wise.

They informed Walt that, if he would produce all the stolen money, they would furnish him with a horse and $100 with which he could escape. He at once consented, and the three left the jail in company. After going about one hundred yards directly back of the jail the party halted, and in a small hole covered with two or three inches of dirt, was found $9,-41. This, he asserted, was every cent, and insisted on being left free. After reiterating several times that it was all, he was asked about some gold that was known to have been in the box. Strange to say, he had entirely forgotten the gold, and would at once show them where it was. After going some distance in another direction, they scooped out $100 in gold and $1 in silver, which was just the amount deposited in the box. It is useless to say that he was remanded to jail, and will not likely get the horse and $100 until he disgorges the balance of the money—if he does then. It is thought that the remainder of the money will be recovered soon, as plans are on foot which will, without doubt, lead to its recovery.—*Chicago Democrat.*

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A NEW RAILROAD IN VIRGINIA.—The opening of direct communication between the Valley of the Mississippi and the Chesapeake Bay has been a favorite idea with Virginia statesmen. From the days of Washington until now it has been rather an expectation than a promise. The proposed route is a through communication by rail from the James river to the Ohio. The country through which the road is to pass is rich and needs development. Already two hundred and five miles west from Richmond are completed, and for the remaining one hundred and twenty five miles an additional capital of $5,000,000 is required, of which nearly three fourths have been subscribed by the cities and counties along the proposed route. When the whole capital shall have been subscribed, a new company will be formed called the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which will be made up of the Virginia Central Railroad Company and the new interests represented in the undertaking.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

# KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, December 6, 1867.

SENATE.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Father Lancaster, of the Catholic Church.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Fields—Circuit Courts—A House bill to establish a court of common pleas in Graves county and to fix the time of holding a court of common pleas in Graves and Marshall counties. Passed.

Mr. Spalding—Select Committee—A bill for the benefit of Rachel Hughes, administratrix of James R. Hughes. Judiciary.

Mr. Cooke moved that the House bill in regard to the election of special judges for the City Court of Louisville be taken up. The motion prevailed, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LEAVES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Vories—Leave—A bill to incorporate the Eminence and Mulberry Turnpike Road Company.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Eminence and Bethlehem Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. Helbert—Joint resolution appointing a committee of five from the House and three from the Senate to consider the propriety of giving State aid to railroads, with instructions to report as soon as expedient. Passed—yeas 2[illegible], nays [illegible].

Mr Holt—Joint resolution directing the printing, distribution, and stamping of 100 copies of the President's message for each Senator and Representative. Rejected—yeas 12, nays 15.

Same—Leave—A bill for the benefit of Calloway county.

Mr. Bruner—A bill for the benefit of the town of Hardinsburg.

Mr. Lilly—A bill for the benefit of E. B. Treadway, of Owsley county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the Estill county court.

Mr. Chandler—A bill to incorporate the Taylor county Mechanical Institute.

Mr. Spalding—Resolution to raise a committee to consider the question of emigration and labor. Adopted.

Mr. Winfrey—Leave—A bill for the benefit of D. W. Vaughan.

Mr. Lindsay—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Columbus.

Same—A bill to have rebound record books in Hickman county court.

Mr. Lilly—A bill to authorize the Estill county court to levy a tax for public buildings.

Same—A bill for the benefit of John Weldon, of Estill county.

Other leaves were asked and granted. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. John W. Blue, J. M. Conkwright, John Deaton, Patrick Campion, M. F. Flippin, James White, and O. C. Bowles.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. George R. Fearons, George W. Dry, F. U. Dodds, James E. Cantrill, John W. Leathers, W. J. Stone, and Dempsey King.

On Claims—Messrs. M. A. Downing, H. G. Boone, J. A. McKenzie, A. T. Chenault, Thomas Eades, M. D. Martin, and John D. Russell.

On the Judiciary—Messrs E. C. Phister, W. W. Bush, John J. Allnutt, R. J. Browne, Geo. G. Perkins, Wm. Howell, and W. Estill McHenry.

On Religion—Messrs. John W. Ogilvie, H. G. Boone, J. H. Eastham, A. T. Chenault, Geo. M. Caywood, B. G. Smith, and W. O. Hall.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. T. L. Jefferson, Robert Simmons, R. C. Hudson, A. M. Jones, William C. Clarke, Alfred Kendall, and J. N. Phelps.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Calvin Sanders, Robert K. White, Thomas T. Cogar, H. L. Parry, J. M. McFerran, A. T. Chenault, Thompson S. Parks.

On Education—Messrs. Smith M. Hobbs, John Allen Murray, Chas. Lee, A. J. Markley, J. L. McClary, G. S. Miles, J. H. Yowell.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Hart Gibson, James R. Hindman, George W. Dry, George Hamilton, James E. Cantrill, Andrew J. Herd, and W. J. Stone.

On Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement—Messrs. D. C. Turner, George L. McAfee, Joshua B. Fitch, Peter Abell, H. C. Martin, John W. Mosely, and Hiram S. Powell.

On the Penitentiary—Messrs. R. K. White, David P. Stout, Zachariah Morgan, S. I. M. Major, Charles H. Lee, Martin Miller, and W. N. Owens.

On Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Robert C. Rodgers, H. K. Thomas, Samuel M. Wrather, R. C. Beauchamp, A. B. Smith, George Hamilton, and J. A. McKenzie.

On the Sinking Fund—Messrs. Beriah Magoffin, J. D. Lillard, J. Fry Lawrence, Richard M. Spalding, Gabriel J. Lackey, David P. Stout, and Jesse D. Bright.

On Banks—Messrs. Richard M. Spalding, Barton W. Stone, Robt. Simmons, Wm. B. Read, H. L. Parry, and Norvin Green.

On the Library—Messrs. Wm. C. Clarke, Basil Holland, M. D. Hay, Francis Justice, Alex. Martin.

On Printing—Messrs. Gabriel J. Lackey, Hiram S. Powell, Robt. Bird, H. C. Martin, and J. A. Wilson.

On Public Offices—Messrs. S. I. M. Major, Fenton Sims, George W. Anderson, and W. O. Hall.

On Federal Relations—First District, Thos. H. Corbett; Second District, Robt. T. Glass; Third District, Wm. W. Bush, Fourth District, Wm. B. Read; Fifth District, J. D. Lillard. Sixth District, Jesse D. Bright; Seventh District, Beriah Magoffin; Eighth District, W. J. Lusk; Ninth District, E. C. Phister.

On the Court of Appeals—Messrs. R. T. Glass, J. D. Lillard, J. A. Brooks, W. Estill McHenry, and John W. Kendall.

On Circuit Courts—Messrs. Wm B Reed, John M. Rice, R. T. Davis, H. C. Martin, and W. J. Lusk.

On County Courts—Messrs. Thomas H. Corbett, J. N. Conkwright, Alex. Martin, Francis Justice, and John W. Ogilvie.

On Revised Statutes—Messrs. Fenton Sims, R. J. Browne, Robert Simmons, John J. Allnutt, and M. D. Hay.

On Codes of Practice—Messrs. R. T. Davis, James R. Hindman, Geo. G. Perkins, James E. Cantrill, and J. W. Bozarth.

On Enrollments—Messrs. Barton W. Stone, J. W. Kendall, Francis Justice, Alex. Martin, and O. C. Bowles.

On Immigration and Labor—Messrs. Hart Gibson, Francis U. Dodds, H. G. Boone, Calvin Sanders, Robert C. Rogers, David P. Stout, and Geo. M. Caywood.

On Corporate Institutions—Messrs. J. Fry Lawrence, R. C. Hudson, Peter Abell, Gabriel J. Lackey, James R. Hindman, A. B. Smith, and John Allen Murray.

On Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Wm. Howell, Basil Holland, Patrick Campion, Robt. Bird, M. D. Martin, H. K. Thomas, and Thos. J. Eades.

The Public Printer was directed to print 300 copies of said committees, for the use of the General Assembly.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. Hindman, Perkins, Browne, and Bush (memorial), and appropriately referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Leathers—Select Committee—To authorize the Kenton County Court to increase the county levy of said county. Passed.

Mr. Simmons—To amend the charter of the city of Covington. Passed.

Mr Read—For the benefit of the sheriff of Larue county. Passed.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Messrs. Brooks and Read were granted indefinite leave of absence.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, &C.

The House then took up the bill providing for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and the further consideration of said bill was postponed until Monday, 9th inst, at 11 o'clock.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. Murray—To incorporate the Breckinridge Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

Mr. Miller—For the benefit of C. P. Gray, late clerk of the Clinton County and Circuit Courts.

Mr. Bozarth—For the benefit of E. Leslie, jailer of Monroe county.

Mr. Perkins—Regulating the inspection and sale of tobacco in the city of Covington.

Mr. Lackey—Incorporating the Hanging Fork and Green river Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. Fitch—For the benefit of Seth Parker, former sheriff of Lewis county.

Same—For the benefit of Thomas W. Mitchell, clerk of the Lewis Circuit and County Courts.

Same—For the benefit of Jas. E. Garland, former sheriff of Lewis county.

Same—For the benefit of Seth Parker, administrator of John T. Parker.

Mr. Bowning—Authorizing bail to be taken on the Sabbath day in the city of Louisville.

Mr. Allnut—To empower notaries to take and certify the acknowledgment of certain deeds.

Same—To provide a more efficient mode to recover back illegal fees.

Same—To restrain the jurisdiction of justices in Louisville and Jefferson county.

Mr. Spalding—To incorporate the Lebanon, Cissell's River, and Lorette Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. Phister—Regulating and extending legal advertisements and providing for printing the same.

Mr. Ogilvie—To increase the pay of the petit jurors of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Magoffin—Concerning the separate estates of married women.

Mr. Leathers—Empowering the city of Covington to make copies of all court records now kept at Independence.

Mr. Flippin—To repeal section 2, article 3, chapter 98, of the Revised Statutes, and to offer a substitute therefor.

Same—To amend and regulate the fees of surveyors in this Commonwealth.

Mr Parks—To aid in the execution of the criminal laws, and to suppress more effectually the crime of horse stealing.

Mr. Lillard—To pay jurors in quarterly courts in this Commonwealth the same pay now allowed by law to jurors in the circuit courts.

Mr. Hudson—To amend the charter of the Jefferson and Brownsborough Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. Beauchamp—For the benefit of the sheriff of Hancock county.

Mr. Sanders—To incorporate Thos. Todd Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons.

Same—For the benefit of C. M. Stratton, jailer of Shelby county.

Mr. Thomas—To incorporate the Kentucky Masonic Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Eades—To regulate the fees of clerks of chancery, circuit, county, and common pleas courts.

Mr. Bunch—To amend section 298, Criminal Code of Practice.

Same—To amend and define the fifth article of the charter of the city of Louisville.

Same—To amend the 91st chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Rogers—To incorporate the Kentucky Implement Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Chenault—Incorporating Daniel Boone Lodge, No. 454, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Rice—For the benefit of David Y. Little, of Clay county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hindman offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement, viz:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Internal Improvement be requested to examine the present rates of toll charged by the different turnpike companies in the State, and if, in their judgment, the rates are found to be too high, that they report in favor of a reduction of the same, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. B. G. Smith offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Federal Relations of the Senate be invited to act with the Committee of the House of Representatives, in putting forth an address to our sister States, as recommended by the Governor.

Mr. J. Fry Lawrence offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That the use of this Hall be tendered to Mrs. Laura Reed, on the evening of the 6th inst., for the purpose of delivering a lecture upon the Widows' and Orphans' Home, located at Lauderdale, Miss.

Mr. R. J. Browne offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to report to this House whether all the rules of the House are contained in the printed rules furnished the House and if not, what rules are omitted and also to revise said rules.

Whereupon Messrs. Browne, Gibson, and Phister were appointed said committee.

Mr. Magoffin offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Kentucky, as a sovereign State in the Federal Union, and as deeply interested in the common weal of the whole country, has not only the right, but it is her solemn duty, to declare her convictions upon all questions of public policy. The citizens of Kentucky are deeply concerned in the peace, harmony, and prosperity of the whole country; the destiny of the State is involved in that of the country, and her prosperity depends, in very great degree, upon that of every other portion of the Union, of which she form a part.

The Legislature of Kentucky believe that it is her duty to declare her solemn conviction that the Southern States are entitled to all the privileges, rights, and powers of any State, and their citizens to all the political and civil rights and privileges of those of any State. Two years and a half have elapsed since actual peace has existed over all this country; fraternal feeling can only be restored by a restoration to political equality of all the citizens of all the States. Kentucky, therefore declares that, in her judgment, an universal amnesty, without distinctions, discriminations, or test oaths, is at once demanded by the highest statesmanship as well as the purest magnanimity.

She also expresses her sincere individual interest in this matter, because certain of her citizens are subject to disabilities, liable to penalties, or forced to remain in exile. She therefore urges upon the President of the United States a proclamation of universal amnesty, unrestricted by test oaths, and she is entitled to the services of all her citizens, she desires the return of all her exiles to their homes, and the restoration of all lying under any disability to a perfect political and civil equality with all her other citizens.

Mr. Bush offered the following preamble and resolution, which was ordered to be printed, and lies one day on the table, viz:

Whereas, During the late civil war the officers and soldiers of the United States Government seized and used, for the benefit of the Federal army, vast quantities of commissary and quartermaster's stores, the private property of the citizens of this Commonwealth, and against their consent, and without providing just compensation therefor, as enjoined and required by the Federal and State Constitutions, and whereas just compensation is still withheld and denied, upon specious pretexts, and without justifiable reasons, and in consequence of which many of our citizens have been reduced to bankruptcy and poverty therefore,

*Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of Kentucky*, That a special committee of five members of this House be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration, the propriety of providing compensation, at the expense of the State, in whole, or in part, to such persons of this Commonwealth, whose private property, as designated in this preamble, was taken and used by the Federal army, and the owners whereof have been denied just compensation by the Federal Government, and the State to look ultimately to said Government for reimbursement, and said committee are instructed to report by bill or otherwise.

And then the House adjourned.

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In an action in New York, involving from $80,000 to $100,000, and after the Judge had charged the jury, one of the latter, having a high bald head and calm blue eyes, and on whose sense of justice a counsel who had the merits of the case with him relied, arose and said: "I believe I understand all the rules that have been laid down, but there are two terms of law, used a good deal on this trial, that I should like to know the meaning of." "Very well, sir," replied the Judge, "to what terms of the law do you allude?" "Well," said our highly intelligent juror, "the words I mean are plaintiff and defendant."

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☞ A good lunch every morning at 10 o'clock at Chris. Haupt's Headquarters Saloon, Green street, between Third and Fourth. o2 d3m

# THE ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

The report of Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, for this fiscal year, is a most interesting and valuable document, somewhat longer than the report of last year. A large portion of it is given up to the consideration of the workings of the present Revenue law, as compared with former laws, and the receipts from various sources of revenue are given for this and the preceding two years. The aggregate receipts for this fiscal year are $265,920,474, from which must be taken $2,571,242 for drawback and refunding, making total gross receipts about $47,000,000 less than last year. This reduction is owing partially to the decrease in taxation made last winter, and to the additions at that time of many articles to the free list. Comparative tables show that the receipts from stamps are upward of $1,000,000 greater than they were last year; incomes $3,500,000 less, cotton, $5,100,000 more; licenses, $100,000 more; cigars, cheroots, &c., $200,000 more; chewing and smoking tobacco, nearly $3,000,000 more; distilled liquors, $900,000 less. The revenue from distilled spirits was $28,296,261, and the Commissioner says that 32,3[illegible],626 gallons were reported to revenue officers and can be accounted for by them during the year. A considerable proportion of this, of course, is yet in bond, and therefore has not paid any tax. The expenses of the Revenue Bureau this year are $7,712,000, which is about $22,000 in excess of last year. The Commissioner estimates that the aggregate receipts of the Bureau for the fiscal year ending next June will be about $225,000,000, and for the year ending June, 1869, about $240,000,000.

The Commissioner devotes several pages of his report to showing how the present method of appointing Assessors and Collectors and Deputies works, and in this connection uses some vigorous language. He says, in speaking of changes in officials, that in 114 Districts 369 different persons have served as Assessors in the same time. The Commissioner says the first requisite, alike for the good of the country and interests of the Treasury, is that of recovering the revenue service from the reproach under which it has fallen. The failure to collect the tax from distilled spirits, and the imperfect collections from several other objects of taxation are attributable more to frequent changes of officers, and to the inefficiency and corruption of some of them, than to any defects in the law. Men, he says, should be appointed to place because they are needed, and are qualified, and not because they are out of employment, and are supporters of a certain political party or persons. The present method of appointment, the Commissioner thinks, is all wrong, and he would favor something in the direction of Mr. Jenckes's Civil Service Bill, pending since last spring.

Mr. Rollins gives up at least one fourth of his report to a consideration of the whisky question, discussing with much force of expression and fullness of detail the manner in which whisky frauds are perpetrated, the question of a reduction of the whisky tax, the rate of taxation in other countries, the working of our laws, etc., and paying a compliment in passing to the Metropolitan Revenue Board. He also discusses the new idea of taxing stills on their capacity, and takes very strong ground against it, demonstrating its utter impracticability, and showing that it would prove a direct incentive to fraud. He also speaks of the experiments made in getting a spirit meter, &c., of Tice's meter, which was finally adopted. He says that he believes that the adoption of a civil service like that of most foreign countries, with care in the selection of officers and prompt dismissal for negligence, incompetency, or fraud, would secure most of the two-dollar tax on distilled spirits. Should the meter already chosen meet the expectations of those familiar with its merits frauds may be prevented and the present tax maintained with advantage, even though the adoption of an improved civil service be for a time delayed. But if this and other meters fail, and the establishment of an improved civil service be regarded as impracticable, the Commissioner sees no substantial remedy for existing evils except in a large and early reduction of the tax, and several important modifications of the law. The Commissioner reserves most of his recommendations to be communicated at the proper time to Congressional committees. He suggests in his report no change in rates of taxation nor any addition to the free list. He recommends a change in the law so that spirits in bond cannot be withdrawn for rectification or distillation without payment of the tax. He refers to the controversy on the question whether under the present law spirits can be forfeited while in bond, and reiterates his well-known opinion, and adds that a specific provision of law on that point is desirable. This is but a brief abstract of some of the chief points of this most able report.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**THE INVISIBLE WEATHER-STRIP, The best and cheapest thing of the kind, sold in any quantity, and applied, at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.**

de6 d6

BOARDING WANTED.—A gentleman, with his wife and daughter, wishes to procure boarding in a private family, somewhere within two or three squares of the Post-office. Apply at this office. d5 d3

☞ Go to the Masonic Temple Clothing and Furnishing Store for gloves, hosiery, and under-wear. n29 dtf

A household word. The best, the only reliable, the cheapest. Try it. Mrs. S. A. Allen's improved (new style) Hair Restorer or dressing (in one bottle). My wife and children prefer it. Every druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

d6 eod3

A DISEASE WITH A HUNDRED SYMPTOMS.

Indigestion indicates its presence in many ways. Flatulence is one of them. The food, instead of turning to nourishment, is evolved in gas, which distends the bowels and gives great pain. A few doses of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS invariably cure this unpleasant symptom. They increase the solvent properties of the gastric juice and the bile, and insure healthful and perfect digestion.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by Druggists. d3 deod1w&w1

NATURE FIGHTS DISEASE GALLANTLY; but don't fail to aid her when she is assailed. In all cases when there is a tendency to inflammation the ally she most needs is TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. Its effect is to prevent congestion and keep down fever.

Sold by all Druggists. d3 deod1w

WEATHER-STRIPS—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Torrey's and other improved Weather strips on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. LEWIS,

194 Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.

All orders filled with promptness and dispatch. n27 d1m

☞ Merchants and others who cannot go home to dine in the middle of the day, find the noon lunch set by Pargny, of the International, a great benefit to their inner man. n23 dtf

"GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE."—J. M. Armstrong now occupies his fine store 132 Main street below Fourth. dtf

## MARRIED,

KEAN—YOUNG. In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Nov. 30th, by Rev. Dr. E. E. L. Taylor, at the residence of the bride's uncle, John Cook, Jr., M. KEAN, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., to Miss GEORGIA P. YOUNG.

## DIED.

On the morning of December 6, after a short illness, JOHN C. TRASLUTH.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Cathedral. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

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C. L. STANCLIFF. JOHN ANDREWARTHA. C. S. MERGELL.

**STANCLIFF & CO.,**

ARCHITECTS,

No. 9 Hamilton & Bro.'s Building.

Corner Sixth and Main sts

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## WOOD Cheaper than COAL!

**Cord Wood! Cord Wood!**

All kinds constantly on hand.

**Sawed Wood! Sawed Wood!**

suitable for all kinds of Heating Stoves.

**Split Wood! Split Wood!**

suitable for all kinds of Cooking Stoves.

**Kindling Wood! Kindling Wood!**

Sawed and split and ready for instant use.

WE sell for cash and lower than market rates. Orders through the Post-office or left with J. S. LITHGOW & Co. will receive prompt attention.

**FLETCHER & JENKINS,**

64 East street, near Walnut.

o23 d3aw1m

# VARIETIES.

## LACE GOODS

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AT THE

## CHEAP LACE STORE,

103½ FOURTH STREET.

100 REAL Valenci. Lace Collars;
100 " " Handk'fs;
100 French Embroidered Infants' Robes;
2,000 Tidies;
2,000 Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
2,000 " Collars and Cuffs;
100 Point Lace " " "
5,000 yds Embr'd Edgings and Insertions, etc.;
At very low prices.

d4 d6 CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS.

## ACROSS THE SIERRA NEVADAS

THE

## CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

**THE WESTERN HALF**

OF THE

**GREAT NATIONAL TRUNK LINE**

**Across the Continent.**

Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE RAILROADS IN THE WORLD, as it is the [illegible] over which the immense Overland travel must pass, and the

**Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the two Oceans.**

Its line extends from Sacramento, on the tidal waters of the Pacific, eastward across the richest and most populous parts of California, Nevada, and Utah, contiguous to all the great Mining Regions of the Far West, and will meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountains. About 100 miles are now built, equipped, and in running operation to the summit of the Sierra Nevada. Within a few days 35 miles, now graded, will be added, and the track carried entirely across the mountains to a point in the Great Salt Lake Valley, whence further progress will be easy and rapid. Iron, materials, and equipment are ready at hand for 300 miles of road, and 10,000 men are employed in the construction.

The local business upon the completed portion surpasses all previous estimate. The figures for the quarter ending August 31 are as follows in GOLD.

| GROSS EARNINGS. | OPERATING EXPENSES. | NET EARNINGS. |
|---|---|---|
| $487,579 64 | $86,548 47 | $401,031 17 |

or at the rate of two millions per annum, of which more than three-fourths are net profit on less than [illegible] miles worked. This is upon the actual, legitimate traffic of the road, with its terminus in the mountains, and with only the normal ratio of government transportation, and is exclusive of the materials carried for the further extension of the road.

The Company's interest liabilities during the same period were less than $125,000.

Add to this an ever-expanding through traffic, and the proportions of the future business become immense.

The Company are authorized to continue their line eastward until it shall meet and connect with the road now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges. Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri River, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of 865 miles $28,592,000, or at the average rate of $33,000 per mile—not including an absolute grant of 10,000,000 acres of the Public Lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT, INVITES THE CO-OPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

**First Mortgage Thirty Year, Six Per Cent Coupon Bonds,**

**Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin**, in New York City. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at 95 per cent and accrued interest from July 1st added, in currency at which rate they yield nearly

**Nine per Cent upon the Investment.**

These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represent, in all cases, the first lien upon a completed, equipped, and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.

The Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds have all the assurances, sanctions and guarantees of the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, and have, in addition, several noticeable advantages over all other classes of railroad bonds.

First—They are the superior claim upon altogether the most vital and valuable portion of the through line.

Second—Besides the fullest benefit of the Government subsidy [illegible] is a subordinate lien, the road receives the benefit of large donations from California.

Third—Fully half the whole cost of grading 900 miles eastward of San Francisco is concentrated upon the [illegible] miles now about completed.

Fourth—A local business already yielding threefold the annual interest liabilities, with advantageous rates payable in coin.

Fifth—The principal as well as the interest of its Bonds being payable in coin, upon a legally binding agreement.

Having carefully investigated the resources, progress, and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions, and others as an eminently sound, reliable, and remunerative form of permanent investment.

**Conversion of Government Securities INTO**

**Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds,**

now [illegible] for the holders about

**Twelve to Eighteen per Cent Advantage,** WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST.

The following are the current rates September 5th, subject, of course, to slight variations from day to day. We receive in exchange:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. Sixes, 1881, coupon, and pay difference | | .1[illegible] 49 |
| U. S. Five-Twenties, 1862, coupon, | do | .14[illegible] 49 |
| U. S. Five-Twenties, 1864, coupon, | do | .1[illegible]5 99 |
| U. S. Five-Twenties, 1865, coupon, | do | .148 49 |
| U. S. Five-Twenties, 1865 new, coupon, | do | .1[illegible]0 99 |
| U. S. Five-Twenties, 1867 new, coupon, | do | .1[illegible]0 99 |
| U. S. Ten-Forties, coupon, | do | .[illegible] 49 |
| U. S. Seven Thirties 2d series, | do | .12[illegible] 19 |
| U. S. Seven-Thirties 3d series, | do | .12[illegible] 19 |

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by

**FISK & HATCH,**

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities,

AND

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE C. P. R. R. CO.,

**No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y.**

au3 d3mlawSat

# AMUSEMENTS.

## LOUISVILLE THEATER.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, the Drama of FALLING [illegible].

Pauline.......... Julia Dean.

☞ MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON—Julia Dean in the "WOMAN IN WHITE." Admission Society; Children 25 cts.

☞ The great Comedian F. S. CHANFRAU will appear on Monday.

## THE GREAT ARLINGTON MINSTRELS,

From Arlington Hall, Chicago, at

**WEISIGER HALL,**

For Six Nights Only,

**Commencing Monday Evening, Dec. 9,**

Led in person by the

GRANDEST OF THE ETHIOPIAN WORLD

**W. ARLINGTON.**

Whom at no remote time we observe with reverential awe the sublimity of a

**COOL BURGESS,**

Rightly styled "America's Favorite Comedian," forming the GREATEST ALLIANCE in the World. Associated with the largest and most popular Corps of

**GENTLEMANLY ARTISTS**

Ever confederated in one organization. While repairing their Hall in Chicago, this celebrated company will visit a few of the principal Metropolitan Cities of the United States.

Admission [illegible] cts. Parquette and Dress Circle 75 cts.

Doors open at a quarter to 7; commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

J. H. HAVERLY, Manager.
D. B. HODGES, Business Agent.
d4 d6 H. A. FISTLER, Assistant Agent.

## Dancing.

MR. WASTELL'S ACADEMY is open for the season at Masonic Temple. Hours for Tuition FRIDAYS, from 3 to 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and from 3 to 5 P. M. Gentlemen's Class WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 8 to 10 P. M.

Terms, per quarter, $12, payable in advance.

s24 d3m

# AUCTION SALES.

## SALES TO-DAY.

**BY C. C. GREEN,**

No. 37 Green street, opposite Custom-house.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT, also a large lot of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of WARDROBES, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, BEDS and BEDDING, COOKING STOVES, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday Morning, Dec. 7, at [illegible] o'clock, I will sell, at the residence, on the west side of Tenth street, between Madison and Chestnut, the above-named articles. Terms cash.

d6 d2 C. C. GREEN, Auctioneer.

**BY J. D. WRIGHT.**

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE NEW PARLOR FURNITURE, FRENCH BEDSTEADS, SPRING MATTRESSES, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, FINE SOCIABLES, CUSHIONED CHAIRS, ELIZABETH CHAIRS, SMOKING LOUNGES, CARPETS, TWO FINE SEWING-MACHINES, BLANKETS, COOK AND OTHER STOVES, PICTURES, QUEENSWARE, 1 FINE MELODEON, 1 PIANO, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday Morning, Dec. 7th, at 10 o'clock, at Auction Rooms, on the east side of Third street, between Main and Market streets, I will sell as above.

Terms cash. J. D. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

d6

## FUTURE SALES.

**BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,**

41 and 43 Fifth street.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND LOT, 24x142 feet, on Lafayette street.

AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve, a good two-story Brick [illegible], containing 5 rooms with good cellar and cistern, located on the north side of Lafayette street, between Floyd and Preston streets. The Lot fronts 24 feet on Lafayette street and extends back 142 feet to an alley.

TERMS—One-half cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.

d5 S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

**TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX**

**TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX**

OR

**UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.**

**UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.**

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neuralgia, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magic influence. Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general Nervous Derangements of many years' standing, affecting the entire system, are completely and permanently cured by it in a few days or a few weeks at the utmost. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It is in constant use by the best physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps. Sold everywhere.

**TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.**

a5 d2m

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.

Price 50 cents—by mail, 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

al d&wly

**La Mirandes' French Remedies**

Have saved thousands as ever before.

Having been for many years the First Assistant at Professor La Mirande's Private Hospital in Paris, and having been induced to establish a branch in this country, I am now prepared to furnish his celebrated remedies for

CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, etc.; also the Genuine imported

VITELLA—HEALTH'S GRAND RESTORER.

The only certain cure for a constitution shattered by the excesses and abuses of youth.

Do not be tampered with by inexperienced physicians. Address your communications to

DR. G. W. FERNIER,

2[illegible] West [illegible] st., New York.

ADVICE GRATIS—But if you give us a full history of your case, the [illegible] Dollars should be inclosed.

Ladies may address us in full confidence.

n6 dly

## Coughs, Bronchitis, and Consumption

CURED BY

**ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM**

n7 d&w1w

## NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.

**An Essay for Young Men**, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. s25 d&w3m

**A Physiological View of Marriage**—The Cheapest Book Ever Published, containing nearly 30 Pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequence upon the Mind and Body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world.

mayl d&w

**BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.**

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous—the only Perfect Dye. No disappointment—no ridiculous tints but true to nature. Genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. 1a7 dly

# CLOAKS.

FALL AND WINTER

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

I MOST respectfully inform the ladies of Louisville and vicinity that I have recently refitted my store at No. 100 Fourth street, and am now prepared to supply my patrons with the latest and most fashionable Cloaks and Cloak Trimmings. I have made arrangements in the East by which all new and desirable articles in this line will be introduced here almost as soon as elsewhere. Particular attention is called to my stock of

**VELVET AND OPERA CLOAKS,**

A varied assortment of which I have constantly on hand, ready-made, and will also make them to order.

MRS. SPIEGELBERG superintends the manufactory in person, and will make Cloaks of all kinds at short notice, and warrant a perfect fit, at the lowest possible prices.

MRS. ELIZA SPIEGELBERG,

No. 100 west side 4th st., bet. Market & Jefferson,

s20 d3m Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

LOUISVILLE CHURCH DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

Apportionment of repairing and repaving the sidewalks on the south side of Clay street, between Main and Washington. C. Obst, assignee of Jno. F. Norwood, contractor.

Apportionment of repairing and repaving the sidewalks on the south side of Clay street, between Main and Washington. C. Obst, assignee of Jno. F. Norwood, contractor.

Apportionment of repairing and repaving the sidewalks on the east side of Floyd street, from Main to Market. L. H. King, contractor.

Apportionment of grading and paving the sidewalk on the south side of Lampton street, between Jackson and Hancock. L. H. King contractor.

Apportionment of curbing and paving Brook street from Campbell to St Catharine. Henry Wilson, contractor.

Apportionment of grading Brook bridge street, from Brook to Floyd. W. P. Hahn, contractor.

Apportionment of grading and paving the sidewalk on the south side of Lampton street, from Preston to Jackson. Jno. W. Brewster, contractor.

Mr McClaran from the Street Committee, Eastern District, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to dig and wall a well at or near the intersection of Jackson and Laurel streets, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Bunce submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted.

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Fifteenth and Magazine streets, L. Keiner, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Tenth and Zane streets; L. Keiner, contractor.

Apportionment of grading, paving, curbing, and macadamizing Fourteenth street, from Magazine to Broadway; Pat. Ford, contractor.

Apportionment of grading, curbing, and paving Bank street, from the west line of Fire-acre lot No 1 eastwardly to the east line of Sixteenth street, except so much of said street as is occupied by the railway stringers or rails, Jno. Keegan, contractor.

Apportionment of grading, paving, and curbing Bank street, from Fifteenth street to a point ninety feet west of Fifteenth street, Jno. Keegan, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Seventh and Delaware streets, H. Hoeller, contractor.

Apportionment of grading, recurbing, and paving the sidewalks on the south side of Broadway, from Clay to Shelby, L. H. King, contractors.

Apportionment of curbing and paving Market street, from Twentieth to Twenty-first street. Husteder & Terrell, contractor.

Apportionment of regrading, recurbing and repaving the sidewalks on both sides of Washington street, from Jackson to Hancock, David Shafer, contractor.

Apportionment of grading and paving the sidewalks on both sides of Fourteenth street from Grayson to Walnut; Jno. T. Norwood, contractor.

Apportionment of regrading, repaving, and recurbing the sidewalks on both sides of Twelfth street, between Rowan and High. Jno. T. Norwood, contractor.

Apportionment of regrading and repaving the sidewalks on the east side of Tenth street, between Walnut and Market Jno. T. Norwood, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a cistern at the intersection of Fourteenth and Market streets, Gray & Callahan, contractors.

Apportionment of digging and walling a cistern at the intersection of Jefferson and Sixteenth streets. Gray & Callahan, contractors.

Apportionment of curbing and paving Fourth street, from St. Catharine to Kentucky; H. Wibben, contractor.

Apportionment of grading, paving, curbing, macadamizing, and graveling Montgomery street, from Sixth cross street to Seventh cross street; C. G. Gordon, contractor.

Apportionment of grading Nineteenth street, from Jefferson to Grayson, M. Lyons, contractor.

Apportionment of grading and paving the sidewalk on the north side of Laurel street, from Clay to Shelby, John M. Brawner, contractor.

A resolution from the Common Council approving the Engineer's apportionment of regrading, repaving, and recurbing the sidewalks on both sides of Twelfth street, between Jefferson and Market. C. Obst, assignee of John T. Norwood, contractor, was, on motion of Mr. Gies, referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

A Common Council resolution was adopted directing the Street Inspector to remove the curbing and pave the intersection of Nineteenth and Jefferson streets.

An ordinance from the Common Council for the improvement of a portion of Bank street, south of the center line of said street, from the west line of Fivacre Lot No. 1 westwardly to the west line of Seventeenth street, was read a second time and passed by the following vote

Yeas—President Rubel, and Messrs. McClaran, Gilpin, Crowe, Spalding, Gies, Baird, and Bunce—8.

Nays—None.

An ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave the sidewalk on the south side of Caldwell street, between Floyd street and First street, or such portions of said sidewalk as the City Engineer may direct, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. McClaran, from the Wharf Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council providing for the purchase of certain property for wharf purposes, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote

Yeas—Messrs. Maxwell, McClaran, Crowe, Gies, Baird, and Bunce—6.

Nays—President Rubel, and Messrs. Gilpin, Baxter, and Spalding—4.

Mr McClaran submitted the report of the Wharfmaster to the 16th of November, 1867, which was ordered to be filed.

Mr Baxter introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the circumstances connected with the examination of the city books, which was adopted.

Mr. Baxter submitted a Common Council resolution requesting the General Assembly to pass an act to enable the city and county to sever their business connections, which was adopted.

Mr. Spalding submitted the Chief Engineer's report of fires and alarms during November, 1867, which was ordered to be filed.

Mr. Crowe submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council, granting Jno. R. Gorley and Cutter, Bement, & Co., auction licenses, which were severally adopted.

Mr. Bunce submitted the bonds of various policemen, which were severally approved.

Mr Baxter submitted a Common Council resolution, directing the Assessor to issue duplicate tax receipts in favor of I. L. Hyatt and John Brady, which was adopted.

Mr. Bunce introduced a resolution raising a joint committee to investigate and report as to whether the different street railway companies comply with their contracts, which was adopted, and Messrs. Bunce and McClaran were appointed said committee from this Board.

A resolution from the Common Council was adopted directing the Mayor, Corporation Council, and City Engineer to take steps to open the intersection of Bank and Seventeenth streets.

Mr. Baird submitted a motion to reconsider the vote adopting said resolution, which was carried.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, Dec. 12, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

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A NEW BIRD.—The Dublin Zoological Gardens have got a prize, one of the most beautiful birds that has ever been seen. It is a native of South Africa, and is called the Green Touraco. It is about the size of a parrot, the body of two shades of green, wings bright red, blue tail, and a circle of brilliant scarlet round the eyes; its crest stands erect, of a bright green, tipped with red. It is very tame, and shows a decided preference for fruit.

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The river continues to recede at this point, though very slowly. In the canal yesterday evening there were about two feet eight inches water by the mark, making a decline of about one inch at the head of the falls in the previous twenty-four hours. The weather was rather warm yesterday. In the morning it made several attempts to rain, but in the afternoon it partly cleared off, with the thermometer ranging at 51° in the shade at three o'clock.

The levees looked deserted and but little business was done.

DISPATCHES.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6—12 M

The river is falling, with 22 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. thermometer 28°.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5—1 P. M.

The river has risen 2 inches, and has now 4 feet 3 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy. Light rain. Thermometer 38°

PORT ITEMS.

The new tow Peytona arrived here yesterday with another tow of coal of about 15,000 bushels.

The Norman leaves this evening for Memphis and White river in charge of Captain John Peckenpaugh, who has become her owner in part. Her new commander is an old steamboatman, and will undoubtedly make himself very popular in the White river trade. Captain Twoomey, her clerk, remains in charge of the office.

Among the arrivals yesterday from below were the Empire, from Memphis, Argonaut No. 2, from New Orleans, and the Alpha, from Cairo. We are indebted to the clerks of the above boats for manifests. The following is a copy of the Alpha's manifest. 200 sacks oats, Smith & Sturgeon. 1 side board, 1 package marble, Jno. M. Stokes; 1 piano, D. P. Faulds; 41 bags rags, 6 bdls. sheepskins, 2 bbls. copper, 4 ps. do, 12 coils rope, 3 bales sea grass, 3 sacks feathers, 1 do wool, Philip Casselwander; 2 boxes mdse, 4 bdls. furniture, 3 doz. chairs, 1 rocker, Moorhead & Co.; 14 hhds. tobacco, Pickett Warehouse; 9 do do, Ninth-street Warehouse; 20 do do, A. D. Mussellman; 1 do do, W. B. Nash & Bro; 28 casks chain, Bauerman & Co.; 53 bdls. green hides, D. Franz & Son. 5 bbls. hickory nuts, Judge & Forsee.

The steamer Louisville left New Orleans a few days ago bound for this port.

LAID UP.—The Argonaut No. 2 arrived here from New Orleans yesterday, and has laid up again for a short time only.

The Tempest left Memphis on the evening of the 3d, with 250 bales of cotton.

The Bermuda is advertised for Tennessee river this evening, and the Rose Hite for Henderson.

Arkansas river has risen about ten inches at Little Rock, and is now reported to be on a stand.

Kentucky river is reported as rising slowly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. LOUIS.—The Republican of day before yesterday says:

The river still continues to rise gradually. The weather still continues dark, gloomy and rainy, while the streets resemble (the levee in particular) a perfect sea of mud; of course business is correspondingly dull, there having been in the aggregate but little or no shipments worthy of mention during the past three or four days. The Clara reports the Missouri river stationary, with three and a half feet in the channel. The Tom Jasper made a successful trip to Keokuk, but will not return. Our old and reliable Alton packet Southwester, has made her last trip.

The tow of the Yankee, sunk at Plum Point, will be taken to New Orleans by the towboat Sam Brown.

Captain W. G. Voris, late commanding the Nashville packet Emma Floyd, has purchased an interest in the new express line steamer Alaska, now loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans. Captain V. takes charge of the office.

Navigation has been suspended on the New York canals.

COAL AT PITTSBURG.—The Gazette says:

It is stated on pretty good authority that never before was there as much coal in barges and boats, ready to be moved, as there is at the present time, lying between the head of Bennet's Island and the Monongahela Dam. It is said that there are about sixty boats tied to one of the piers of the Birmingham Bridge, and both sides of the river, between the points above mentioned, wherever there is water enough, is lined with vessels loaded with "black diamonds." Notwithstanding there are a large number of tow water-boats, yet we doubt whether there are enough to take all the coal that is ready to be moved, and it is supposed that a number of floating boats will be sent out.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., on Dec. 2d says:

The recent cold snap has filled the river with floating ice, and positively forbids further navigation for the season. Steamboats have been placed in winter quarters. The Zephyr, finding it impossible to proceed down, has shipped her freight by rail, and will winter here. Among her items of freight are fifty-six thousand dollars of gold dust and bars for St. Louis. The Benton and Ben Johnson are due, but may fail to get down. The latest news from the Imperial reports her laid up, having abandoned all hope of getting out.

ST PAUL.—The Press of the 30th says:

Passenger travel and the freight shipments are both light now, owing to the lateness of the season. The river is quite low, and a few hours of severe freezing weather would close it entirely.

THE MERRY BARGE ENTERPRISE.—The Dubuque Herald of Sunday says that "the Merry barge enterprise is already attracting the attention of the capitalists and business men of Eastern and Southern cities, and they are anxiously awaiting the result of the trial trip. Letters received by gentlemen of this city indicate the recognition of the importance of the movement at the East. No one doubts the success of Mr. Merry's enterprise, and we venture to say that when, within five years at farthest, the bulk of the produce of the Northwest is shipped to the seaboard markets by the way of New Orleans at a cost not exceeding the present railroad charges to Chicago, there will be less wonder at the enterprise which has opened this cheap channel of commerce than at the stupidity of men who have clamored for railroads as the only means of reaching markets, and of the people who have so long submitted to the robbery of railroad tariffs.

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[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1867.

Present—President Rubel, and all the members except Messrs. Smyser and Rodd.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with, and the same were approved.

Mr. Baxter presented a petition from Wm. Garvin and others in regard to a supply of coal, with a resolution authorizing the Mayor to borrow fifty thousand dollars to purchase coal to be sold to citizens in small quantities at cost, which resolution was adopted.

Subsequently said resolution was so amended by the Common Council as to authorize the Mayor to borrow $25,000 for the purpose, and appointing a special joint committee to superintend the purchase and sale of said coal, in which amendment this board refused to concur. The resolution then having been submitted to a committee of conference, the same was reported back with a Common Council amendment authorizing the Mayor to borrow $25,000, and adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Alms-house, $1,108 69, expenses for November 1867.

Work-house, $1,809 95, expenses for November, 1867.

Hospital, $2,497 87, expenses for November, 1867.

J. J. Tigert, $201 40, for repairing pumps.

Brent Hopkins, $50, fee bills.

R. A. Hamilton, $600, for services as clerk

George Brobston, $52 40, for gas fixtures.

Miller & Kaye, $110 50, for coal.

G Oyler, $7 60, on account of lost tax receipts.

Mayor, $1,000, for ground to open High street.

Henry Wolford, $80 70, gas bills.

Health Officers' salaries for September and October, 1867

B. J. Ewing, $8, for station-house supplies.

Great Western Band, $45, for music.

G. F. Bergmann, $10, for supplies for Engineer.

German & Bro., $1, for stationery.

Stiergel & Ruther, $1,390, for making culverts.

N. Kempf, $92 82, for making crossings.

L. H. King, $153 22, for paving intersections.

H. Wibben, $778 52, for paving intersections.

Murphy & Co., $517 85, for sewer in Portland.

J. D. Selrege, $2,907 30, for work on Market street.

P. & M. Pfeiffer, $799 62, for making resolutions

P. & M. Pfeiffer, $745 18, for paving intersections.

Peter Hoefler, $73 75, for repairing well.

A. McBride, $38 25, for hardware.

Husteder & Ferrell, $396 02, for paving intersections.

J. M. Brawner, $10 25, for paving intersections.

H. Wibben, $398 94, for paving intersections.

N. Kempf, $230 20, for paving gutters.

L. H. King, $23 44, for making intersections.

John Biehl, $371 75, for dirt for wharf.

N. Kempf, $585 69, for making gutters.

Jno. Gleason, $54 15, for making crossings.

Police, $5,267 87, pay for November, 1867.

Bowser & Murphy, $375 50, for coal.

Mr. McClaran submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Mayor and Street Commissioners to have repaired the embankment at Beargrass Cut-off, which was adopted.

Mr. McClaran submitted a Common Council resolution granting P. & M. Pfeiffer time until January 1, 1868, to complete East Bridge street, between Beargrass and Underhill streets, which was adopted.

Mr. McClaran submitted a Common

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MARRIED.

[illegible]

---

DIED.

[illegible]

---

MASTER'S SALE.

[illegible]

---

BOATS IN PORT.

[illegible]

---

BOATS DUE.

[illegible]

---

Gold was more [illegible] and closed at 1.29.

The Eastern dispatches were favorable for cotton, with more activity and higher prices. Flour had advanced 10@15c, with increased activity. The grain market was reported excited and unsettled, especially for wheat, all qualities had advanced. Corn was also dearer. The influence of this condition of things in other markets imparted more buoyancy here, and holders and dealers generally were in better feeling. The cotton auction sale to-day was well attended, with some improvement in prices bid. The receipts continue quite liberal, being wholly by railroad.

The scarcity of coal and the remote prospect of further supplies caused holders of Pittsburg to sell at $15 per load of 25 bushels; equal to 60c per bushel. A small lot of Hawesville and Cannelton coal, 16,000 bushels, was received to-day, and is offered at 32c at retail.

The hog market, under the warm weather and decline in prices at other points, is dull, with offers to packers at 6@6¼c gross, and some sales at 8@6.9c net. The receipts by rail were 3,950, also 2,500 on foot. Sales at the stock yards are reported at 7¼c. Packers are holding off, while drovers are asking 7½c, live weight. Only two houses were killing to-day, which amounted to 3,900 head, with about 6,600 left over in the pens. The slaughter to date is..... 75,921

Number of hogs in pen..... 6,600

Total..... 82,521

Same time last season..... 40,850

The weather to-day was quite warm, with prospect of rain, but towards evening it cleared off and was quite clear and warm.

APPLES—More active, with sales of choice lots green at [illegible] per bbl; other qualities at [illegible] per bbl.

BAGGING—Sales of domestic at [illegible]. French [illegible]. Apple brandy, new, at [illegible]; peach [illegible] per gallon, duty paid.

BATTING—Sales of No. 1 at [illegible]. Candle wick at [illegible].

BAGGING AND ROPE—Nominal; hand-made 16@ 20c; power-loom 20c; flax [illegible]; India [illegible]. Rope machine-made [illegible]; iron ties [illegible].

CRANBERRIES—Receipts light; small sales of cultivated at [illegible] per bbl.

CORN-MEAL—Stocks light, with moderate demand. Sales of kiln dried at $4 [illegible] per bbl; bolted at [illegible] per bushel loose.

COTTON-YARNS—Sales in lots of No. 30s at 47@48c; as to quality; No. 60s at [illegible]; No. 70s at [illegible] per lb.

COAL—Scarce; Pittsburg is selling at [illegible]; delivered. Other qualities [illegible].

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve and Hamburg at [illegible], in lots; small sales at [illegible]; New York dairy [illegible]; Imitation Stilton and Pineapple [illegible].

CANDLES—Sperm—The manufacturers and jobbers' rates for star candles are: Full weight [illegible]; sales 12 oz. at 47c, and 13 oz. at [illegible] in lots of 25 boxes or more. Sales in half boxes at [illegible] extra, and in quarter boxes at 1c extra, say [illegible] for 13 oz. Hotel candles and railroad candles at 23c. Solid candles, tallow [illegible]; patent-plaiting, in one pound and 2 pound bars, 8c; rosin soap 6c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes light and prices steady, with sales of trial and 1 recession. Sales of 1 bbl at [illegible]. 1 at [illegible]; 2 at [illegible]; 1 at [illegible]; 5 at [illegible], 4 at [illegible]; 1 at [illegible]; 4 at [illegible]; 2 at [illegible]; 1 at [illegible]; 4 at [illegible]; 1 at [illegible]; 4 at [illegible]; 1 at [illegible]; 4